

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXX.—NEW SERIES, No. 1245.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1869.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	CORRESPONDENCE:
THE WORK BEFORE US. 911	The Church in the Forest 927
S.—Opposing Influences 912	Missionaries in China.. 928
Reconstruction of the Irish Church..... 912	The Irish Land Question 929
Notes from Lancashire 913	The Education Question.. 929
The Archbishop of Canterbury on Lay Help 923	The Election Inquiries .. 929
The Duke of St. Albans and the Living of Redbourne..... 924	Pathe Hyacinthe's Letter 930
Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., on Disestablishment in Wales..... 924	The Channel Fleet in a Gale..... 930
A Scotch Sign of the Times..... 924	Suicide of the Lord Justice Clerk 931
The Legal Position of Dissenting Ministers 924	Postscript 931
The German Catholics and the Ecumenical Council 925	LEADING ARTICLES:
Bishop Philpotts..... 925	Summary 932
Religious and Denominational News 926	The Postmaster-General on the Irish Land Question..... 933
	Missionaries in China.. 933
	European Armaments 934
	Famine Fever in London 934
	Foreign and Colonial... 935
	Court, Official, and Personal News..... 937
	Literature 938

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

III.

OPPOSING INFLUENCES.

We glanced, last week, at some of the conditions which encourage a steady and unfaltering prosecution of "the work before us," and which, taken together, offer a reasonable assurance of final success. They were the lights in the picture. We have now to look at its shadows. There is a general truth in the proverb, "Threatened lives last long." The Church of England, as an Establishment, may be considered to have got a serious scare from what has been done before her eyes, and in opposition to her passionate protest, by the people of the United Kingdom speaking through Parliament last Session. She has seen a sister Establishment sent away, like Hagar into the wilderness, from her position of exclusive privilege, to the unwelcome, and, in her view, barren level of religious equality. The State which by one and the same act divorced her from itself, and set her free to do as might seem best to her, did, it is true, provide her, at parting, with a good share of household stuff—more, perhaps, than she will find good for her—but did not shrink from dismissing her beyond reach of its future blandishments, largesses, and honours. It could hardly avoid, in doing so, exciting the apprehensions of the ecclesiastical partners it yet retains. They interpreted the deed, and justly so, as a menace to themselves. The Anglican Establishment, which has vastly more to lose than the Scotch, witnessed the expulsion of the Irish Church with unconcealed dismay, and openly complained that almost every reason assigned for getting rid of her sister would be assigned before long for getting rid of her. She looks upon herself as placed in a precarious position. She is looked upon by most men, friendly or unfriendly to her pretensions, as doomed to disestablishment and disendowment. For the present, however, she holds her ground; and the fright which late events have given her may, if she be wise and her enemies unwise, conduce to lengthen rather than shorten the term of her political ascendancy.

The very best chance that could be given to the English Establishment would arise out of a belief by Liberationists that she will tumble down at a touch, and that nothing more is now required but a bold rush upon her position to

displace her from it for ever. There never was a moment in the history of this great controversy, or, perhaps, we should be more exact in saying, of this great contest of principles, when the wisdom that can bide its time, and the caution which can patiently take all the bearings of the question, were more absolutely required. A mistake now might prove all but fatal to the hopes of the present generation. A bravado advance, conceived, it may be, in practical ignorance of the relative position of parties, and of the issues involved; a vain-glorious, or even a zealous, but withal unthinking, disregard of discipline; an impatient determination to pluck a partial victory because the seeming ease with which it may be done is tempting; a miscalculation, or, what would be quite as disastrous, a want of all calculation whatever, as to the limits of the field on which the battle is to be fought, and as to the forces which can be brought into combined action on either side; a jaunty tussle at the wrong time or in the wrong place; a confusion of ideas and of purpose brought about by ill-regulated personal ambition—any one of these might occasion a *fiasco* quite ruinous to our immediate prospects. It becomes us, therefore, with all seriousness, to estimate as nearly as we are able the nature, strength, and direction of the influences with which we shall have to contend. For, to quote the words of Incarnate Wisdom, "What king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand?"

The influences with which the cause of religious equality in England and Wales will have to contend in seeking the disentanglement of the State from the Church, or, in other words, of political institutions and civil law from the ligatures of priestism, may, for convenience' sake, be classified in four main divisions—the clerical, the social, the political, and the religious. A remark or two on each may help on the object we have in view.

The clergy of the Establishment will, of course, set themselves in array against our project. We have no mind to blame them for it, for there is but one man here and there who, placed in a like position, would not do the same thing. Their number, apart from other considerations, is not formidable, since it may be approximately reckoned at about twenty thousand. Of the zeal with which they will throw themselves into the fight, there can be no room for doubt. The relations between Church and State, which we are intent on setting aside, may be said to have been created by the priestly order. The clergy have been reared in the belief that they are sanctioned by the Divine Founder of the Church, and that not to withstand the change we propose, would be a betrayal of their trust. And this belief of theirs will naturally be strengthened, or, at any rate, made more active, by the consideration that by a severance of the union between the political and ecclesiastical institutions of the realm, their own official *status* will be lost. They are now a specially privileged class. The law recognises them as it does the religious teachers of no other communion. Custom has invested them with rights which are denied to others. That they will strive mightily for the maintenance of their exclusive position is therefore to be taken for

granted. We must bear in mind, moreover, the advantageous distribution of this host, and its perfect organisation. In every parish in the kingdom there is one Anglican priest, or more, and each is capable of bringing to bear upon his parishioners more or less influence of a powerful moral character. All of them, are moreover, knit together into one body, at least for self-defence, and are subject to that kind of discipline which compacts their whole force, and may at any time secure for it unity of plan and action.

The social influences against which we have to contend, though less decided than they were, and losing somewhat of their power every month, nevertheless remain considerable. The Established Church is the Church of the Sovereign and the Court, of the two national universities, of almost every ennobled family in the land, of a large majority of the people's representatives, and of that vast number of the middle-class whose ecclesiastical convictions wait on their pride of gentility. A State Church guarantees, to a certain extent, the respectability of its adherents, and they who profess themselves of it, and who accept it for what it is, are sure to find themselves in good company. Dissent is low and vulgar. To be a Dissenter is to put oneself out of the pale of what is styled *par excellence*, society. The influence of this sort of feeling is wide-spread, subtle, continuous, and is far more powerful than many suspect it to be. It has operated immensely in favour of the Establishment hitherto. But a sentiment of this kind has in it no surety against sudden change. It may hereafter prove a danger where now it seems to secure safety. For, like ballast in a vessel, it is liable to shift, and, at the most critical moment, to throw most of its weight upon the sinking side. The conversions of two or three eminent political leaders—say Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Hardy—a strong current of public opinion, the turn of a General Election, or a vote of the House of Commons, would send over a large proportion of this loose material to the side of disestablishment and disendowment, and, as we have seen before, more than once or twice in a generation, circumstances would so entirely alter cases, that a sentiment of justice would come into fashion for the nonce, and bear down all before it.

For the present, political influences must be expected to oppose a predominant resistance to our project. The House of Lords is dead against it. The Government in its corporate capacity is unfavourable to it. Possibly, it would hardly meet more support in the present House of Commons than a proposal to disestablish and disendow the Irish Church met with ten years ago. The constituencies, with some grand exceptions, can hardly be said, at least with assured confidence, to be ripe for it. It presents a question of such magnitude, its bearings are so many, and some of them so delicate, and in its final settlement it would disarrange so many interests, and quicken into intensest activity so many prejudices, that statesmanship will decline to grapple with it till necessity obliges. That necessity will, doubtless, come with the inevitable growth of public opinion; and, as a matter of fact, priestism is doing not a little to stimulate its rapid growth.

Lastly, there are religious influences in our way—sincere, if mistaken, convictions, that the overthrow of the Establishment, as such, would

be tantamount to a national repudiation of Christianity. This is an element of resistance which might once have been immovable *ad extra*—but it is crumbling away before causes now rife within the Church. We have already alluded to them, and need not repeat our observations.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury commenced his visitations by drawing a programme of Church Reform, by directing attention to a probable assault upon the Established Church, and by justifying its position and its usefulness. In the course of subsequent addresses he has enlarged the scope of his remarks by a dissertation upon the relations of the laity to the Church. The Archbishop declares that it is obviously the system of the Established Church that the laity should have a large voice in ecclesiastical matters. In proof of this he refers to the fact that churchwardens are laymen, that there is a large amount of lay patronage, and that the principal positions in the Church are at the disposal of the civil governor. He thinks, therefore, that if there be one accusation more than another which is perfectly groundless, it is that the laity are not allowed their full share in the administration of the Established Church system. He next referred to the practical working of the parochial system, and asserted that, as a matter of fact, the clergy wished to stand well with the laity, and often employed laymen to help them, "for example, in the distribution of the charities," in Sunday-schools, &c. "Well, then," asked the Archbishop, "what more is wanted?" If the Archbishop cannot answer this question for himself, it is scarcely for us to answer it. We can say, however, that all the evidence which he has adduced is utterly and obviously beside the mark. If the "Church system" were other than it is, everyone must belong to the clerical order. It may be a fact that in some parishes the clergy "employ" the laity, but one of the questions is whether the laity ought not to employ the clergy? It may be that the clergyman "surrounds himself" with lay lieutenants, but it may also be a question whether the laity should choose to occupy the position of lieutenants. The Archbishop has shirked the real difficulty, which is the autocratic position of the clergyman in every parish. He may choose to employ the laity, but he may not choose. He cannot, if he would, give them any right to regulate parochial affairs. He may do everything or nothing without consulting a single parishioner. The Archbishop may ask, in view of these facts, "what more is wanted," but to most earnest laymen the question will seem to have been put in derision. However, if the Archbishop has found that the laity are content, he is perhaps justified in his remarks, but it strikes us that the experience of the Irish Church since its disestablishment should be enough to warn him.

In one of his most recent addresses, that delivered on Friday last, at Folkestone, the Archbishop again referred to the probability of an attack upon the Church. He said:—

His opinion was very strong that they did not want any very great radical changes, and that they would waste their time very much by contemplating great and extensive organic changes in the system of the Church of England. What they wanted really was to make it work well. It was a good machine, well tried in past times, and he was perfectly certain it was capable of doing its work in the 19th century. Their Dissenting brethren had assumed an attitude somewhat aggressive; and perhaps they would assume a still more aggressive attitude. They might do so if they pleased. No doubt they had a very powerful organisation to promote their peculiar views about the Church of England—an organisation which extended over every part of the kingdom. It was not necessary that Churchmen should appear on the platform, but it was necessary that they should first understand their own principles, and secondly that they should maintain them and enforce them with power and influence. It frequently happened that a noisy minority carried the day simply because of the apathy of the majority. Let it be perfectly understood that they did not mean to be quietly superseded. It was therefore desirable that the members of the Established Church of England should be thoroughly awake to what was going on. In connection with that important result, a result far more important than any temporal results, was likely to be formed from it.

This was preceded and followed by some suggestive observations upon the relative influences of Church and State upon each other, in which it was maintained that both parties to the connection would suffer from a divorce, for the State would suffer "if the sanctions of religion were removed from the general councils of the nation," while the Church would suffer in various ways—the money loss the Archbishop said he would "leave out." As far as regards the State, it would be well if the advantages of its connection with the Church were now more thoroughly discussed, for it is a line of argument which will appeal with great force to the people. The Archbishop's "sanctions of religion" mean nothing more

when analysed, than the sanctions of the bishops, to the advantage of which, we imagine, the people are not greatly alive.

While the Archbishop appears to be pretty well satisfied, other members of the Establishment are in a state of equal alarm and dissatisfaction. Thus the *Oxford Journal* urges the necessity of immediate co-operation of clergy and laity. It says:—

We might advocate immediate combination for the safety of Church and State in England, for the sole reason that the spoliation of Ireland must necessarily be followed by that of Wales, then of Cornwall, then of the rest of the Church. Scotland of course will go very soon; nor will those who have watched the conduct of Scotch constituencies at the late election feel any poignant regret when it does. But on the really higher grounds of expediency, nay, necessity, for our own existence, quite independently of the attacks of our enemies, we maintain that the bishops, clergy, and laity of England must lose no time in forming their ranks. Things cannot go on much longer as they are, even if no enemy attacks us. This constant soreness and uneasiness within our own community, the constant appeals to law, the uncertainty and ill construction of our Ecclesiastical Law Courts, the dangerous method of our ecclesiastical appointments, the utter want of influence possessed by our bishops, as instanced by the way their charges fall dead, the way in which the education of the children of the land slips out of our hands, the heathenism and ignorance of so many of our great town-populations,—these and a thousand other such points might be noticed if we had space, as showing the need of some organisation amongst Church people.

But what should be done? Diocesan meetings of clergy and laity are urgently recommended, and if they are not held at once the "time will have gone by." Our contemporary may rest, not satisfied but assured. These meetings will be held soon enough after disestablishment.

The *Inquirer* of last week contains a letter which has recently been published in *Le Lien*, by the Rev. Kegan Paul, vicar of Sturminster, on the separation of Church and State. The writer remarks,—

A large number ask—some with apprehension, others with an ardent desire to know and do that which is right—whether the Established Church has a right to exist as such, and whether in the course of a few years it must not be transformed into a voluntary organisation. Although a minister of the Established Church, I confess that I am amongst those who believe that the Establishment will cease, and ought to cease.

Mr. Paul, after stating the peculiar nature of this connection in England, expresses, we are told, his conviction that the separation will take place after the lapse of some years. He thinks that its result will be to make the Church more dogmatic, but, as the laity will have more to do with the Church than they now have, and as they are less fettered than the clergy by theological and ecclesiastical questions, there is a hope that they will succeed in raising a new Church "in accordance with modern thought and conscience." Another result which Mr. Paul anticipates is the secularisation of popular education, which, perhaps, may take place before disestablishment. His letter is one amongst many signs of a preparation of mind, if not of external organisation, for this end. The latter, however, we are already promised.

The parishioners of Redbourne have exercised the privilege conceded to them by the Duke of St. Alban's, in a manner that, we suppose, will surprise equally our contemporaries of the *Guardian* and *Spectator*. Without unnecessary loss of time, without the scandal of mutual bickering, without any division, they have unanimously chosen a minister after their own heart. The Duke, after explaining that he intended to refuse to appoint had an improper selection been made, says that the result has exceeded even his most sanguine expectations, and then he mentions, "as a fact which illustrates the condition of the great mass of the working clergy, that the number of applications for the living—moderate as it is in value—amounted to upwards of 500." Supposing a vacancy worth not quite 300*l.* a year had occurred amongst Dissenters, and that five hundred ministers were known to have applied for it—what arguments we should have had against the Voluntary System!

It is as yet too soon to judge of the value of Father Hyacinthe's letter to the General of the Carmelite Order. All that is known concerning the bold and eloquent preacher, disposes us to believe that his recent act is not the effect of a momentary impulse, but of a deep conviction and mature consideration. This is not the first time that he has broken the bonds of ecclesiastical order. But there is testimony to the effect that he is a man of restless disposition, and one whose course can never be surely calculated. We hesitate, therefore, to accept, with this courageous and manly step that he has now taken, all the possible consequences of that step. His letter excites all our admiration. He seems to be a man marked out to lead a new reformation in the Church of Rome. He has understanding, eloquence, courage, and conscience. But the influences that can be brought to bear against him will be almost the strongest of human influences, and it has to be seen whether

he can maintain his position. The immediate effect of his letter will be to encourage the Liberal party at the Ecumenical Council, but it seems to be decided beforehand that the Pope is sure of a majority at that gathering. Will Father Hyacinthe then lead a new Reformation movement? That is the question, and until it be determined we must naturally hesitate in putting a valuation upon his protest. A stronger man than Father Hyacinthe might naturally shrink from the contest which at present appears to be before him.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

Already a number of munificent subscriptions have been raised in answer to the circular issued by the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin and the Dukes of Leinster and Abercorn as trustees for the Sustentation Fund. The consolation which has been administered in this most acceptable form has come from various quarters at both sides of the Irish Channel. The *Express* states that among the first contributors were the Earl of Derby and Mr. Peek, M.P. for Mid-Surrey, who handed in 2,000*l.* each. Several other sums, varying from 100*l.* to 3,000*l.*, have been promised; and at a meeting in Enniskerry on Thursday, to elect representatives to the General Synod, it was announced by Mr. Posnett, the agent of Lord Powerscourt, that his lordship intends to purchase the tithe-rent charge on his estate and present it to the Church Body. "The value of this donation is estimated at 19,000*l.* It is probable," writes the correspondent of the *Times*, "that many others will follow such noble examples, and that, great as will be the loss of property to the Church consequent on the recent Act, the generosity of those who rally round her in her distress will, it is hoped, eventually supply it."

A conference of the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross was held on Thursday in Protestant Hall, Cork, under the presidency of the bishop. His lordship called attention to the subject of lay representation, and the proportion of delegates which the laity desired to have. He stated that he had received communications from the parish of the Holy Trinity, demanding three representatives, although at present there are only two clergymen officiating in the church. He understood the general wish of the laity to be that the lay and clerical delegates should be equal in number, and the archbishop approved this arrangement. He wished, however, to know what was the opinion of the conference as to the present claim. The matter was put to a vote, and the application rejected. The lay members then retired to another apartment to select delegates, while the clergy remained to select theirs. Questions arose as to the mode of conducting the elections, some desiring to have voting papers and others preferring personal attendance. The Vice-Chancellor, who was present, was asked his opinion as to the legality of voting papers, and thought they might be used, but observed that the Synod had the power of appointing an officer to receive the votes by letter. The Rev. Mr. Woodroffe recommended that measures be adopted for amalgamating the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist body with the Church. The suggestion was very cordially received, but the Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that it would be irregular to entertain such a subject at that meeting. Other questions of a practical kind were discussed and delegates chosen for the General Synod.

Parochial meetings to elect lay representatives for the diocesan conferences continue to be held in Dublin and the provinces. There is a very general agreement of opinion as to the right of the laity to have a voice in the councils of the Church upon all questions, and an earnest Protestant spirit is evinced. Extreme views, especially in the direction of Ritualism, meet with little countenance. At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Donlough's, in the north suburbs of Dublin, the presiding clergyman declared himself a High Churchman. The parishioners expressed their disapproval in the form of a resolution. At a meeting of the parishioners of Monkstown, in the south suburbs, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Macdonnell, an animated discussion arose upon the question whether the voting in the General Synod should be by orders or in one body. Captain Caulfield proposed, and Captain Betham seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting, viewing as it does with the deepest regret the deplorable and unseemly differences that have arisen in so many congregations throughout England from the introduction both of Ritualism and doctrine very analogous to that practised and held by the Church of Rome, claim for the laity the right of voting on all questions of ritual and doctrine as well as of finance.

Mr. Molyneux Betham moved a resolution to the effect that the voting in the governing body of the Church should not be by orders but in one general assembly, and that the laity should be represented in the proportion of at least two laymen to one clergyman. Mr. John Dockrill seconded the motion. Mr. Tankerville Chamberlain remarked that there was great diversity of opinion on the subject, and they ought to weigh it carefully before arriving at a decision. He was in favour of voting separately, as more calculated to preserve the independence of both orders in the Church. He advocated an increased number of lay representatives, to be not less than 400 altogether, in order that the sympathy of the middle classes might be enlisted. He proposed a resolution embodying his views. After some discussion, however, Captain Betham's was carried unanimously. Mr. Chamberlain again brought forward his proposal that there should be 400 lay representa-

tives of the governing body, and it was unanimously agreed to.

At a meeting of the parishioners of Newan, county Meath, Mr. Fitzherbert was elected a lay representative in his absence. He wrote to inform them that he would accept the office if they adhered to their choice after hearing his declaration that he was an advocate for the revision of the Prayer-book, principally with a view of avoiding repetitions, and making such reasonable alterations as might tend to unite all Protestant Churches. The meeting retained him. It is evident that when the General Synod shall have been formed it will have plenty of work cut out for it by the laity.

NOTES FROM LANCASHIRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The clerical Tory politicians of Lancashire, who figured so conspicuously in the general election of last year, are again coming to the surface. Some of them appeared the other day at a meeting held at Preston in behalf of the Irish Church Missions; and their speeches evinced no abatement of the unholy heat by which these gentlemen have hitherto been characterised. Canon Parr, the rector of Preston, broadly insinuated, in sentences full of passion, that Mr. Gladstone had become a Roman Catholic, though he lacks the manliness to make a public avowal of the change. The Rev. James Bardaley, of Manchester, was more restrained; but he drew a touching picture of how and where he received the news of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church scheme. He said that when Mr. Gladstone first introduced his resolutions into the House of Commons, he (Mr. Bardaley) was in Palestine; his feet were standing in the country of the Great King, and notwithstanding that he was filled with hallowed associations, he was also filled with perfect horror. Mr. Bardaley does not seem to have profited as much as could be desired by the "hallowed associations" of Palestine, for in utter forgetfulness of the spirit of the Great King, he closed with the declaration—which was hailed with great applause—"that if they ever came to blows in Ireland, the Protestants would even now drive the Papists into the sea." In justice to Mr. Bardaley, it ought to be mentioned that one of the most outspoken portions of his speech was that in which he denounced the bishops for their cowardice in the final struggle on the Irish Church Bill; and this cowardice he contrasted with the courage of the laity, declaring that "there never was such a display of moral force since England was a nation as the Manchester demonstration at the Pomona Gardens." The Rev. D. F. Chapman said the Church was receiving accessions from Dissent all over the country; for "the young men and women of Lancashire were a little wiser on the subject of the Church than their forefathers—they were getting dissatisfied with that political spirit which permeated the whole Nonconformist bodies throughout the country, and they were beginning to find that there was some real devotion amongst the members of the Church." This statement formed an appropriate finish for a nominally religious gathering which was charged through every fibre with political passion. The "real devotion" of the assembly may be pretty accurately estimated by the amount of the collection. The Corn Exchange of Preston, be it remembered, was crowded. The rector was in the chair. There was a host of foreign speakers of renown. The *élite* of the Church party in Preston were all there. And after giving all the fervent orations on behalf of the Irish Church Missions, the Tory paper closes its report with these words, "The collection amounted to £7." Seven pounds after all the braggadocio! Most lame and impotent conclusion. Why, it would scarcely pay the railway fares of the speakers from a distance. There were several religious meetings of Nonconformists held the same week in Preston, but the collection of the smallest of them was larger than this one.

A protracted controversy at Blackpool, which by its admirers is fondly called the Brighton of the North, has received casual notice in the newspapers, but it has never yet been fully and accurately described, and some of its features merit attention. This northern Brighton is favoured with the ministrations of two Tory clergymen, one of whom is the Rev. C. H. Wainwright, who figured at the Pomona Gardens, where he denounced Mr. Gladstone as a "dictator" and a "traitor," and who some time ago was called to account by Professor Marks for certain false statements about the English Jews which he uttered at Chichester. The Blackpool clergymen, in July last, summoned a town's meeting to protest and petition against Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill, and at this meeting they were assisted by the Rev. Dr. Massingham, of Warrington, who was convicted by the Rev. Mr. Wylie, Baptist minister of the town, of wilfully perverting words of the Duke of Argyll in order to confirm the monstrous allegation that his Grace was one of the chief supporters of concurrent endowment. The meeting negatived the Tory resolution by a majority of two to one, and it was felt by the clerical Tory leaders that Dr. Massingham had greatly injured the reputation of the party in the district. To procure deliverance, if possible, from the plight into which they had fallen, Mr. Wainwright and Mr. Jeffrey, the two clergymen, issued a challenge in which they offered a reward of £1. if the Liberals would prove three statements singled out from a placard on the Irish Church which had been issued by the Liberal party. The alternative which they placed before the public was, that if the challenge was not met, then the authors of the

placard were "unprincipled men," with whom the clergy could hold no further controversy. The challenge was an altogether disgraceful document, but though the Blackpool Liberals looked upon it in this light, they yet resolved to accept it, since it had been issued by the two clergymen of the town. The money offered with such questionable taste by these clerical champions of Toryism was, of course, regarded by the Liberals as of no account; but they wished to prove in the face of the community that their statements thus impugned were strictly accurate. It was proposed by the Liberals that each party should select two referees, the four to choose an umpire in the event of a difference of opinion; but to this, and indeed to every other reasonable proposal, the clerical challengers would not listen. They must themselves select one arbiter. Rather than allow them to escape, the Liberals at length agreed to have the matter submitted to the Recorder of Preston—a hazardous experiment—and this gentleman decided against the clergymen on all the points save one, though on that one point he took special care to intimate that the Liberals had made their statement in perfect good faith. On this point, the Recorder is unanimously regarded by those who have paid attention to the case as having come to a wrong decision. Both of the local Liberal journals unhesitatingly condemn it. "We must express our surprise and regret," says the *Preston Guardian*, "at the result in the last-named case, because it seems to us that Messrs. Wayman and Wylie adduced proofs which called for a different decision. They showed by the Government return for 1834 that the Dissenters in Ireland then numbered 21,808, and by another official return, that the number in 1861 was 72,054, the exact phraseology of that return being 'Protestant Dissenters (not Presbyterians), 72,054.' With these figures before them, bearing the imprimatur of Parliamentary authority, the public will be somewhat astonished to observe that the arbitrator gave his verdict against Messrs. Wayman and Wylie, and mulcted them in costs for quoting a Government return. And this was done without a title of evidence to disprove the figures, but merely on the result of a line of reasoning from erroneous premises. In the report of 1834, the Methodists in Ireland were included in the Established Church; but in 1861 the Commissioners classed them as 'Protestant Dissenters.' The reason is obvious: their attitude towards the Established Church was not the same, and the Government authorities merely recorded facts as they found them. The briefest glance at the history of the body will show their altered position in this respect. John Wesley was warmly and conscientiously attached to the Church, and exerted all his influence to keep the Methodists in connection with the Church. In order to do this, he prohibited services from being held during Divine worship at the church, and would not permit the sacrament to be administered in his chapels, but insisted that his members should go to church; and not until nearly his death was the restriction broken through. But afterwards the tie was gradually loosened, and the connection between the Church of England and the Methodists became weaker and weaker, until, in consequence of all those movements which have developed in the Church Rationalism on the one hand and Popery on the other, the breach has widened, and there is now a complete severance. To ignore these facts, is to shut one's eyes to every-day experience. Doubtless the Recorder has a lively remembrance of Methodism as it was in his younger days [the learned gentleman is upwards of 80 years of age], and has not so clear a conception of the present attitude of the body, so justly recognised by the Census Commissioners of 1861. Had he given full weight to the fact that the leading ministers and members of the Wesleyan body take up a different position, politically and religiously, from that which they held thirty years ago, he would have accepted the Government report of 1861, and accorded to Messrs. Wylie and Wayman a favourable decision on the second, as well as on the first and third points." This opinion, which is from the pen, we believe, of an able adherent of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, is shown by all the journals which have given an opinion on the case, with the solitary exception of the *Bradford Observer*, whose article has been quoted already in these columns. The *Preston Chronicle* in a long article condemns the decision. The *Cambridge Daily Leader* remarks:—"Mr. Addison stated, after he had given his decision, that he had no desire to give either side a victory; and he may have thought it necessary to make a concession to the susceptibilities of the champions of the Church. We submit that Messrs. Wayman and Wylie were entitled to a verdict on all the three points, and that we believe will have been the opinion of all impartial persons who have read the report of the proceedings before Mr. Addison." So the *Brighton Daily News*:—"Mr. Wylie proved to absolute demonstration, by Imperial documents, that the Church in Ireland has decreased in numbers upwards of 150,000, and he was equally successful in showing that the Protestant Dissenters (not Presbyterians be it observed) have increased 50,000; but these facts the clericals pertinaciously denied, and by dint of various little subtleties were successful in inducing the arbitrator to give a verdict of 'not proven' upon this point—in order to save 'the stakes' offered with such very good taste. Although, however, the Church party have avoided parting with their money, they have suffered a moral defeat."

That defeat the clergy of Blackpool seem bent on making more aggravated by their foolish conduct. Mr. Wainwright has been preaching political sermons so fiery that hearers have left his church, with indignant tread, during sermon. He has distributed Tory favours to the owners of the donkeys kept on Blackpool sands, wherewith to invest the donkeys—

thus making the poor beasts, sufficiently tried in other ways, members of "the stupid party"; and at a meeting of the Fylde Agricultural Club he delivered a speech the other evening so full of party spirit, that Captain Wilson-Patten, M.P., the chairman—a Tory, but also a gentleman—rebuked the reverend orator, and told him such a meeting was no place for politics. Finally, at the White Bull Inn, Great Eccleston, Mr. Wainwright has inaugurated a national crusade, to be conducted by himself. The subject of his lecture at the White Bull was the Irish Church; and he is reported to have "declared his intention of agitating the country on this question, so that when the present Parliament was dissolved, a new one might be sent who would do justice to Ireland."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON LAY HELP.

Upwards of fifty of the clergy of the deaneries of Sittingbourne and Ospringe met the Archbishop of Canterbury at Sittingbourne on Tuesday afternoon to discuss the question of "The expediency of the parochial meetings of clergy and laity for discussing diocesan matters."

The Archbishop having stated that his summoning this meeting was in a manner a substitute for a visitation, which he did not propose to hold this year, expressed an opinion that it was desirable in the first instance not to combine the laity with the clergy in this meeting, although of course the Church of England recognised the influence and position of the laity in ecclesiastical matters in many ways. He was, however, convinced that there was a growing opinion in the country that in general discussions on ecclesiastical matters the laity should co-operate with the clergy. His Grace pointed out that by means of lay patronage and the existence of lay chancellors and judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the laity did exercise great influence, and took a considerable part in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs; while it was the common practice of the clergy to consult the wishes and feelings and to court the co-operation of the laity in their parishes. Some might say, though it was not his opinion, that the laity had more than their share of influence. What was the foundation of the complaint? A feeling existed in many minds that things might be done in a parish by the will, some would say the arbitrary will, of the clergyman, without any reference to the opinion and wishes of the laity who formed his congregation. He thought that such a feeling was somewhat unreasonable, because they must take for granted, as a general rule, that clergymen were influenced by the same principles that influenced other people, and that most clergymen desired to live in peace and harmony with those who were around them. If there was one thing that was more impressed on a clergyman's mind than another with reference to the Divine service, it was the great importance of making the service which he was commissioned by Christ himself to conduct, tend to the edification of the persons intrusted to his care; and every man of common sense knew perfectly well that if he in an arbitrary way ran counter to the wishes of those among whom he was placed, his usefulness was very much cramped. There was, then, a great regard for the wishes of the laity on the part of every clergyman who was administering his parish in this country. It was often said that the Dissenting bodies had a great advantage over the Church in the fact that they placed their lay members in positions of responsibility connected with their various congregations, and that they thereby got a hold over them which the Church did not possess. Well, he believed they would agree with him in every well-ordered parish where there was a considerable population, the clergyman, if he was to do the work of his parish, found himself necessitated to employ lay help in the administration of a great deal of the work of his parish—for example, in the distribution of the charities. Moreover, in every parish with a large population, the clergyman surrounded himself with a number of persons who were to be, as it were, his lieutenants, and those persons, whether as Scripture-readers, or as district visitors, or as Sunday-school teachers, exercised a very great influence subject to his direction and control, and the influence which they exercised was the most direct influence exercised by the laity. Well, then, what more was wanted? The question was somewhat difficult to answer. But he thought there was some feeling on the part of the laity that they did not wish to be more distinctly represented, and their friend and neighbour, Sir Henry Hoare, under whose advice consultees were appointed in the Sittingbourne rural deanery, no doubt did express a feeling, which was not by any means confined to himself, but which was widely spread throughout the laity of the Church and the country generally—namely, that in some public way they desired to have their position more distinctly recognised than it had hitherto been. Indeed, the great difficulty which appeared to stand in the way of summoning the laity to meetings, and what were they to do? It was an excellent thing to organise, providing they were going to do anything; and he knew from his own experience the moment they had some practical want they had no difficulty in securing the help of the laity. His Grace said at the close of the meeting that they were all probably aware that a scheme under which clergy and laity might co-operate was mooted by Archbishop Longley, and he should consider it a very great privilege if he were enabled to carry out that or any other scheme of the kind which the late Archbishop, with his great experience in the north and his admirable religious character, originated. There was one question which had been mentioned—namely, how those who where

not decided members of the Church of England were to be treated. He knew that the clergy had been very much in the habit of ignoring the existence of any but themselves and perhaps the whole Legislature had done this. But now the existence of others was very distinctly recognised by the Legislature, and in a thousand ways. At the same time, he should be extremely sorry if this idea were to get abroad, that they were to take their position like other sects in the country, and that they were to receive only those who declared that, after weighing the matter, they preferred the Church of England above any other body. No doubt these were the persons who were their real strength, but he should be sorry to exclude persons who hung loose to the Church, and who might by any action of the clergy be sent off into any other body. Therefore, he should suppose it would be well to cast their lines as broadly as possible to take in all they possibly could. In reference to the matter which had been under discussion, the difficulty was in making consultation practical. He thought that in that discussion it had been shown that even mere consultation might be very practical, because there were always public questions to which public attention was invited. In a free country like this the expression of public opinion had always an immense effect in deciding public questions. There were matters of education, and one that had been mentioned—the better regulation of public-houses. These were legitimate subjects in which the public opinion of the clergy and laity might be made to bear upon legislation.

THE DUKE OF ST. ALBAN'S AND THE LIVING OF REDBOURNE.

The Duke of St. Alban's writes to the *Times* to explain the motives by which he was influenced in regard to the living of Redbourne, and which he thinks has been misrepresented by some portion of the press. He says:—

I was solely and simply actuated by the belief that, in leaving it to the congregation of Redbourne to select their own clergyman, I was taking the course most likely to promote the welfare and harmony of the parish. "What is better than any one's opinion is every one's opinion," and surely in any parish a clergyman selected in the first instance by the parishioners is more likely to have their future support than one imposed arbitrarily upon them on the nomination of a single individual.

Nor did I throw off any responsibility that properly belongs to me. I left it to the parishioners to select and recommend—not to elect (for, to my mind, there is a vast difference between the two).

I stipulated they should agree in their recommendation, and I certainly considered it would have been open to me to refuse to appoint had an improper selection been made.

I suggested they should adopt the system which I am told exists and works well in the Episcopal Church in America, and this is what has been done. So far, the result has answered my most sanguine expectation; and though the expressions of approbation which I have received from many friends, both lay and clerical, and still more the spirit in which my offer has been met in the district, have been most grateful to me, yet I feel that whatever credit is due for the happy result of the experiment should be given chiefly to the Redbourne people, who have shown the strongest sense of the responsibility thrown upon them, and, in answering the appeal I made to them, have scrupulously set aside all considerations of personal friendship and relationship. I may mention as a fact which illustrates the condition of the great mass of the working clergy, that the number of applications for the living—moderate as it is in value—amounted to upwards of 500.

But there was no canvassing, nor did any of the evils make themselves felt which have been predicted as inseparable from a system of direct selection of their ministers by the congregations. On the contrary, I am inclined to think the difficulties attending the question of Church patronage would be diminished in proportion as the system of selection by the parishioners was extended.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN, M.P., ON DIS-ESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

On Monday evening, September 20th, a crowded meeting of electors and their families was held at the Independent Chapel, Rhosllanerchrugog, to hear an address from G. O. Morgan, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Denbighshire, whose popularity in that district more than any other, was mainly instrumental in gaining his election. The Rev. Wm. Roberts was called to the chair. Mr. Morgan alluded to the various events of last session, and in reference to the motion of Mr. Watkin Williams for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, he said:—

I have been accused of lukewarmness and backwardness for not expressing my unqualified approbation of that movement. Now, considering that the two guiding principles of my conduct both in and out of Parliament have been the promotion of religious equality on the one hand, and the furtherance, by all just and lawful means, of the interests and aspirations of my countrymen, on the other, I cannot but think that these charges are somewhat unjust. I said, in a speech I made at Liverpool six months before I ever dreamed that I should have the honour of representing you, that the manhood, the intelligence, and the religious activity of Wales were to be found in the chapel and not in the church. I am ready here to abide by every word I said in Liverpool—indeed, I have learnt a good many lessons since that time. I have heard or read every one of the speeches of the champions of the English Church—the archbishops and bishops—in defence of the Irish Establishment; I have seen the desperate tenacity with which those right reverend prelates clung to the loaves and fishes of their profession; and I have still more lately been edified by the spectacle of a bishop, who, having received from his see in the course of his long episcopate the sum of 448,000l., had to be bribed by the promise of two-thirds of his enormous income into

resigning functions for which he had become utterly and notoriously unfitted. And turning from that spectacle, I have seen something of another picture. I have travelled through the length and breadth of this country. I have seen the unpretending chapel and school-house, dotting every valley and hillside—erected without one shilling of State aid—with money subscribed out of the hard earnings of men who earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—served by men whose only titles are the hold which their eloquence and piety have given them upon the hearts of their hearers—and whose only endowments are the free-will offerings of Christian men. And having studied these two pictures, I do say most deliberately that the attacks lately made upon the voluntary system by the archbishops and bishops of the English Church are as false as they are arrogant. Nay, I go further. I believe that the alliance between Church and State is an unnatural alliance—an alliance hostile to the true interests of both, because it is founded upon the capital error of mixing up the things which are Caesar's with the things which are God's. But to return to the motion. I cannot disguise from myself the fact that it would have been an advantage to those who brought forward that motion to be able to point, as I feel sure we shall be able to point, to the satisfactory results which two or three years of disestablishment will have produced in Ireland—nor can I ignore the important fact that since 1851 we have had no official census showing the proportion which Dissenters bear to Churchmen in Wales—a proportion which, I believe, has very greatly increased since that period. It seems to me that in fighting without these statistics we are fighting at a disadvantage. I know that there are many persons—probably the great majority of those whom I see here—who make very light of those disadvantages—who think that it is never too soon to begin a good work, who do not care to prove their weapons before they use them, and who prefer the sling of David to the armour of Saul. Well, if I am wrong I shall be only too happy to be set right; but I have not always found that the man who, in climbing a mountain, never pauses to take his bearings and make sure of his path, is the first to get to the top—and I have known more than one great political question retarded rather than advanced by being prematurely brought forward. Let me remind you, however, that the man who is the most prudent in the council chamber is not always the most backward in the field, and you may rest assured that when the struggle comes—whatever power or energy I may possess will be devoted to the cause which is as dear to me as it is to you. Only do not deceive yourselves. The object at stake is one which your enemies as well as yourselves regard as one of tremendous moment. The question of disestablishment in Wales involves, and will be felt to involve, the question of disestablishment throughout the kingdom. And in proportion to the importance of the object will be the greatness of the struggle. If, therefore, this motion is to be carried at all, it must be carried by an amount of pressure compared with which the efforts we made last year will be mere child's play. A single decision of last year reversed—a single seat lost—will be tortured by your adversaries into an argument that you are not in earnest in this matter. It was for this reason that I wished before this question was brought forward, to have had the footing of the Liberal party in Wales made good in the only way in which it can be made good—by means of the ballot. (Loud cheers.) Have you forgotten the disclosures of the Welsh debate? Have you forgotten the case of the Rev. Inglis Jones? Have you forgotten the circular of Lord Willoughby's agent? Have you forgotten the Cardiganshire tenants who were bullied and threatened, and evicted from the farms which they and their ancestors had occupied for generations—for no other crime than that of voting according to their consciences? Well, if you have not forgotten these things, do not rest till you get the ballot. With the ballot you may hope to put an end to such a state of things—without it, never. (Cheers.)

A SCOTCH SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Professor Milligan, of Aberdeen, who is a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and a contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, has published a remarkable letter on the subject of the union of the three Presbyterian Churches. It would appear that a section at least of the Established clergy are in favour of a scheme for such a union, and a series of articles in its support has lately appeared in the chief organ of the Scotch Conservatives, the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*. Professor Milligan writes a letter in which he glances with great good sense and candour at the attitude and position of the various Churches concerned in the proposal, and comes to the conclusion that disestablishment is essential to union. He says:—

First, then, it appears to me astonishing that any one should suppose it possible to unite the three large Presbyterian bodies of our land into one upon the footing of an Established Church. As to the United Presbyterian Church, you seem indeed, to intimate—and it is said in other quarters—that many of its leading ministers are prepared to accept the old endowments of the Establishment, provided only that those portions of them drawn from general or local taxation are abandoned. I cannot believe this. It is tantamount to saying that, had the Established Church been only sufficiently endowed—so endowed as to make her independent of taxation—the Voluntary principle would never have been heard of. As we have hitherto understood that principle, it has been something entirely different from this; and I cannot imagine that the many able and excellent men who have attached so much importance to it are prepared to allow that their past statements of its nature have been wholly a mistake. We may rest assured that they will not thus forsake, and even cast ridicule upon, their old position. They know what they have contended for; and they are not likely to admit, especially at a time when they believe they see their principle upon the point of triumphing, that, in upholding it as they have done, they have been deceiving both themselves and others.

As to the Free Church, again, is it to be thought for an instant that a mere change in the law of patronage will reconcile her to the Church from which she seceded in 1843? The great principle for which she then con-

tended, for which she sacrificed so much, and upon which she has ever since taken her stand, has absolutely nothing to do with patronage. It is the principle of spiritual independence alone—a clear and intelligible principle—that constitutes the foundation of her separate existence. Nor is it easy to see how she should be affected even by a new declaratory Act of Parliament embodying the statement of this principle. She has always maintained, and is bound in justification of her position to maintain, that the old Acts of Parliament are sufficient for the purpose, and that it would not be possible to express the principle more strongly and unreservedly than has been done in them, and in that Confession of Faith which they recognise and ratify. It is not a new Act she feels the need of, but a new interpretation of old Acts, and surely no interpretation as could satisfy her could be given by the Legislature, even were it anxious to do so. I say nothing of the fact that, supposing this were not impossible, a large majority of the ministers and elders of the Established Church would resist any attempt of the kind as condemnatory of all they had hitherto urged, and as, at least, in their eyes, dangerous not only to religious, but even to civil liberty.

Then, again, the idea—an idea evidently entertained by many—of the possibility of separating the U.P. and Free Churches from one another, and of winning over to us the latter, or a large portion of it, without the former, is surely chimerical. It would be contrary to every principle of honour and good faith were the one Church to cast off the other after all the efforts they have both been making of late years to become one themselves, after all they have told us of their mutual confidence and harmony, of the near approach that they have been able to make to one another, and of the strength and happiness which have been conveyed to them by this consciousness of nearness. My own conviction is, that the leaders of the Free Church, that all its ministers and members whom it would be desirable to gain, will act like honourable men, and that, if ever it should be necessary to do so, they will at once declare that they will go into no union with those to whom they who have been drawn so closely cannot accompany them.

These difficulties in the way of forming a great union upon the basis of Establishment, to say nothing of other and still graver difficulties that will arise in time, appear to me to be insuperable. The only effect of striving now to accomplish such a union will be to familiarise the minds of men with the idea of disestablishing the Church of Scotland so as to bring about the union's most necessary preliminary.

THE LEGAL POSITION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

We find the following in the *Solicitors' Journal* apropos of the recent case of Cooper v. Gordon decided by Vice-Chancellor Stuart:—

"The freehold of the chapels of such Dissenting bodies as possess any element of permanence will, as a rule, be found to be legally vested by a deed declaratory of the distinctive tenets of the sect in a number of persons, with power to appoint their successors, in trust to permit the chapel to be used for the exercise of Divine worship in accordance with the tenets of the sect. The minister of any congregation, when elected and let into possession of the chapel and dwelling-house, if any, annexed thereto, is at law a mere tenant-at-will of the trustees in whom the freehold is vested (*Doe v. Morgan*, 10 B and C. 718, where the congregation were Presbyterians); and as a consequence, his interest is determinable by a demand of possession, without any previous notice to quit. He is not even entitled *de jure* before his tenancy is determined to have a reasonable time for the removal of his goods (*Doe v. McKaeg*, 10 B and C. 721). The precise position of every minister must of course depend on the construction of the trust-deed. Permanence in the case of Dissenting bodies can only be attained by a trust deed creating a perpetual body with the power of electing their minister. A conveyance of a chapel to a minister and his successors directly would be void; and the principle of public policy which gives a clergyman of the Established Church a freehold in his benefice, does not extend to the case of Dissenters, so as to prevent the court from sanctioning the appointment of a minister for any limited period, provided such be the usage of the congregation, or the terms of the deed of trust (*Attorney-General v. Pearson*, 3 Mer. 353).

"In *Cooper v. Gordon* the Vice-Chancellor took precisely the same view of the right of the majority of a Dissenting body to bind the minority as he did in *Perry v. Shipway* (1 Giff. 1, 7 W. R. 406), where the majority of a congregation of Particular Baptists excluded their minister against the will of the minority. Thus also, in *Attorney-General v. Aled* (7 Sim. 321), Vice-Chancellor Shadwell held, in the case of a body of Independent Dissenters, that the act of the majority of communicants in requesting their minister to resign, was equivalent to a sentence of dismissal, and binding on the minority.

"The cases then establish: first, that a Dissenting minister is, generally speaking, only tenant-at-will to the trustees; and secondly, that he is removable at the pleasure of the majority of those by whom he was appointed. The Vice-Chancellor even doubted in the present case whether a contract that the minister should enjoy the emoluments for life would be compatible with the terms of the trust. The suggestion that the will of the majority is binding only so long as it accords with the fundamental doctrines of the congregation was disposed of by the Vice-Chancellor, who remarked that doctrines contravened by the majority cease to be the fundamental doctrines. It is obviously desirable that the views of the minister should be in accordance with those of the majority of his flock. Were the appointments of such ministers for life, this would not necessarily be the case. The present position of Dissenting ministers as regards their congregations perhaps better than any other tends to secure that harmony

which ought to subsist in such bodies, and which, to their credit be it spoken, has rarely indeed been interrupted by litigation."

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS AND THE OECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The Roman priests employed in preparing the resolutions of the Council have not only rightly interpreted the meaning of the address the German bishops have conjointly issued on this important topic, but are so irritated by the warnings therein administered that they have actually committed the imprudence of giving vent to their feelings. In the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the ecclesiastical organ of the Papacy, the German bishops are designated 'German heretics.' The bishops heretics! No wonder, then, that those of the German Catholic laity, who recently petitioned the bishops with a view to prevent the most extreme of the announced votes of the Council, should, by the same official paper, be called 'rebels.' The priests at Rome must look upon this nineteenth century of ours in a way very different from the usual one, if they think they can afford to treat to such phraseology the only section of the educated classes who in Germany still adhere to the Papal doctrine. That the bishops who have this provoking epithet flung in their faces are good Catholics need not be said; as to the laity, who also come in for their share of contumely, they have, in those objectionable petitions, expressly admitted the obligation they are under to acknowledge any decrees whatsoever that might be passed at the Council. Was it possible to preface more humbly the prayer which doubted the propriety of making the Pope infallible, and the Syllabus, that repudiation of all modern civilisation, a dogma of the Church? To the Bonn, Coblenz, and Trèves petitions to that effect, another has just been added, addressed to the Bishop of Paderborn. Another sign of the times which might caution the leading powers at Rome not to overstrain the law, is the second reply of the Munich theological faculty to the questions put by the Bavarian Government. The first reply, mentioned already in your columns, was given by the majority of the professors; the second bears the signature of the minority—consisting of two professors only—who found it impossible to agree with their theological brethren. The first reply, while gently dissuading the Pope from proclaiming the Syllabus and his own infallibility as a dogma, yet asserted it to be the duty of Catholic Christians to believe those dogmas should they happen to be proclaimed. The second reply, not content with this feeble manifestation, boldly declares that the enactment of Syllabus and infallibility would neither change the existing relations between Church and State nor oblige Roman Catholics to believe that God has appointed the Pope to be the Sovereign of all Sovereigns, or exempted the clergy from all supervision of the secular authorities. Unless the Roman dignitaries are intent upon bringing on a crisis, they will do well to notice these pregnant symptoms."

BISHOP PHILLPOTTS.

(From the *Western Times*.)

The death of Bishop Phillpotts is the great event of the week. The London papers have devoted considerable space to a record of the fact, but they have not been over vigilant in scanning the course of his career, and estimating the guiding principle of his life. Some of the leading journals speak of him as consistent in his course as an exponent of the doctrines of the Church, and successful in his contentions in the courts of law. He was not consistent in doctrine, nor was he successful in litigation. He had forty years of practice therein, and had learnt many quirks and quidities of the law—and would have made a 'cute attorney, or a successful practitioner in *Nisi Prius*; but he lacked the fine sense of justice necessary to make a man successful as an amateur lawyer. His love of litigation indicated a radical defect of judgment. He had too keen a sense of his own right to take a just view of the rights of his antagonist, and a vulgar love of triumph often made him overshoot the mark, and receive rebuff from the tribunals, which would have broken down a better man—if indeed a better man could have trod the path of contention which for so many years was his own peculiar walk of life.

It has been said that he was successful in litigation. To this we reply that he failed in the Chudleigh case, he failed in the Latimer case, he failed in the Gorham case, and he failed in the Tregony case. Those failures cost him years of excitement, thousands of pounds, and left him with a character placed on the records of the Queen's Bench, which is unique in the episcopacy, and neither complimentary to his truth or honesty.

It is said that he was "consistent in doctrine." Was he? We pass over the change in his views, or rather in his conduct, with respect to the Catholic question before he got his bishopric. There were two opinions extant on the subject—one, his own, that he had not changed his mind, and the other opinion, that of the world at large, that he had ratted to get the bishopric. Starting with him, then, as bishop, and leaving his antecedents behind him in the Mustard Country, what was the character of his first Visitation Charge? He congratulated the diocese that the Unitarians were few within it, that the Dissenters were good orthodox Christians, and he called on the Wesleyans and the Independents to come back to the Church. Referring to the Unitarians he said:—"Of Dissenters of some other denominations,

especially of *Independents*, there is a larger number; but these, I rejoice to think, are commonly of a much more Evangelical description." He spoke of an Independent congregation which, with its minister, had come back to the Church. He had inquired into their ways as Dissenters, and found that both minister and members were "sound and irreproachable both in doctrine and worship." Of the Wesleyans he spoke with a severe affection. They were inexcusable for remaining outside the pale. "Dissenters they scarcely are. They agree with us almost entirely in doctrine—certainly in all which the most rigidly orthodox among us would deem *essential* parts of the Christian Covenant; and they differ from us in no doctrine which the Articles of our Church condemn." He saw the Rev. Corbett Cooke, the then able superintendent of the Wesleyan connexion here, and had private prayer with him, and Mr. John C. Sercombe, a city magistrate of that persuasion, in order to effect a return of the Wesleyans into the Established fold.

Without troubling ourselves to inquire why that treaty terminated adversely, we ask whether the judgment passed on orthodox Dissenters here was consistent with the excommunication of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for instituting Mr. Gorham? What the Independents believed about baptismal regeneration Mr. Gorham also believed. The bishop pronounced them to be perfectly orthodox in doctrine in 1833, and perfectly heretical ten years after. In his first charge he recognised "our separated brethren of every denomination," and not very long afterwards he refused to ordain Dr. Beale, of Tavistock, to priest's orders, for having, as a deacon, preached a sermon at a club anniversary on the "Unity of the Brotherhood."

The bishop had all through life shown a "greed of rich promotion, and an unbridled lust of power. He held in early life no less than five livings at one time—and there is no record extant that he ever took trouble to promote education or to improve the condition of the poor. He was no sooner made a bishop than he wrangled for the retention of the rich living of Stanhope, on the ground that he had spent nearly two years' income therein in building a house at a cost of ten thousand pounds. He had got his bishopric for his services to the Tories as an abusive writer in pamphlets and in the newspaper press. The Whigs who were the objects of his abuse came into power before the bargain of the bishopric with Stanhope in *commendam* had been ratified. The bishop's brother declared in Parliament that his relative would not have taken the bishopric had he not been promised that he should hold Stanhope rectory (5,000*l.* a year) in *commendam* with it. What was the sin of Simon Magus in comparison with this? Having entered on this bishopric with a brawl and a wrangle for money, he proceeded in a kindred spirit to grab at the patronage of other people. His acts of this character are unique in apostolic history. He took nothing out of his reach. Private patrons were deprived of their property, and his own Fellows even found his arm too long for them. He diddled the Chapter on more than one occasion. He snatched the living of Thorverton from them (when it had fallen to Chancellor Martin's "ball" and he had promised it to the Rev. Mr. Atherley). The bishop gave Thorverton thus acquired to Dr. Coleridge, who vacated Lawhitton, which the bishop gave to his son-in-law. Bishops' leases were grabbed in two cases through flaws discovered by the legal acuteness of the prelate, and in respect to Bishopsnympton—one of them—we hear that at the last moment a good deal of money has been raised by getting the lessees of that manor to surrender and take new leases. Whatever may be said as to his inconsistencies, he was always consistent in the pursuit of money and in the grasp of power.

We should not have troubled ourselves to repeat these facts but for the falsehoods which are so industriously spread to disguise the real character of his life and to deprive society of the true instruction to be derived from it. He was a man of great intellectual power, but his intellect was not guided by moral principle.

His personal arrogance, and contempt of the feelings of gentlemen who were in every respect his equals by education, and the essence of professional respectability—marked him as a man of no exalted nature. The mode in which he discharged the episcopal functions shook the confidence of the people in his clerical sincerity, and the ground lost to the Church by the personal and prelatical exposition of the Christian life, by him, will not be recovered in the time of any one now living. Sir Robert Peel's favourite disciple has to appoint his successor, a dread responsibility which is not compensated for by the dignity which attends it.

"Observer" sends us the following particulars of the late bishop's funeral:—"Bishop Phillpotts was buried on Friday last, at St. Mary's Church, Torquay, but a short distance from Bishopstowe, where the ancient belligerent breathed his last. The morning broke dull and gloomy, but by noon it was beautiful and bright. If any person had entered Exeter on their way to the funeral, expecting that the bishop's cathedral city would be dressed in sackcloth and ashes, they would have been grievously disappointed. So far from there being any general mourning in the city, it appeared to be doing a brisker business than ever. Even the cathedral was but very sparingly draped in black; the pulpit and choristers' seats in the choir and nave having but a scant covering of the sombre cloth. On the Council Chamber of the city, the flag was at half mast, and the bell which rang for 'matins,' tolled in muffled tones a little more slowly than usual, and with these exceptions, and the closing of a few shops between twelve and one, the time of interment, the

ordinary observer or stranger in the city would have been at a loss to discover that anything out of the ordinary kind was going on. The contrast between such a state of things and the manifestations of grief for men like Joseph Sturge, John Angell James, or John Alexander, of Norwich, when they had departed from the spheres they filled so well, was most marked to such as had known something of their funerals. It gave a powerful testimony to the lack of popular sympathy for the departed prelate. He had been regardless of the people's welfare, and they, for the most part, were as regardless of him. Even the clergy, for whose sacerdotal privileges he fought so sternly, were conspicuous by their absence, for of those present there were hardly any of superior rank, and the complaint among these was general that the departed Titan should have been only mourned by the ecclesiastical minnows. At Torquay a little more respect was paid to the deceased memory so far as shop-closing and partial closing went, but it was far from general, except at the village of St. Mary Church, where every house had the ordinary emblems of grief in the shape of shutters up, and blinds down, displayed. The funeral cortege arrived at the Lych gate a little before one. The coffin lid bore the superscription

Hens. Phillpotts, D.D.

Ep. Exon.

Nat. 1778. Ob. 1869.

and was followed by his eldest son, the Ven. Archdeacon Phillpotts, chancellor of the diocese, and many other members of the family. The clergy present, in every conceivable and inconceivable uniform, formed two lines facing each other, the coffin and mourners passing between them to the western door of the church. Here the preliminary sentences of the Burial Service were chanted by the choir as the coffin was borne in procession to its position by the altar-rails. The choir then chanted the Psalms appointed for such occasions, and the vicar, the Rev. D. R. Fearon, read the lesson with a clear, audible voice that filled the spacious edifice. After the reading, the procession was again formed, and proceeded to the grave in the churchyard. Here again the service was partially chanted and read, and 'Old Harry of Exeter' was soon left silent and alone. It may be interesting to state that Bishop Phillpotts is the first Bishop of Exeter who has died in the diocese since 1803, when Dr. Courtenay, the then diocesan, died in London, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to Grosvenor Chapel. In the afternoon a large congregation assembled in the cathedral at Exeter. Canon Lee and the Rev. E. T. Foweraker officiated, and the anthem, 'Blessed are the dead,' by Spohr, was very impressively and solemnly rendered by the choir; and after the service the 'Dead March in Saul' rolled its solemn strains through the aisle while the congregation departed and the funeral of the modern Hildebrand passed away."

The Salford Board of Guardians, at a meeting held on Friday, resolved to appoint a Roman Catholic chaplain for the workhouse, at a salary of 50*l.*

MUNIFICENT RELIGIOUS BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Burton, who died recently at Roundhay, near Leeds, has left some large bequests for charitable purposes. The total amount of her benefactions exceeds 30,000*l.*, of which 15,000 is to be devoted to the erection of Wesleyan chapels and schools in Cumberland and Scotland. The Wesleyan Home Missions, the Bible Society, and the Leeds Infirmary each receive 2,000*l.*, and half that sum is left to each of the following institutions—Woodhouse Grove School, Kingswood School, the Leeds Dispensary, and the Leeds House of Recovery.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A PROPHECIC BISHOP.—On Friday night, the new Bishop of Auckland, the Rev. W. G. Cowie, late rector of St. Mary's, Stafford, was presented with a testimonial, value 60*l.*, by his late parishioners. The bishop, in accepting the gift, said that in New Zealand, the Church was entirely disconnected with the State. He could not say that he regretted this, and if he lived ten years, no doubt he should see the same thing in England. He did not wish to see the day hurried when that disconnection would take place, but it would be the State that would lose by the severance of the union, and not the Church, which would still be maintained by Christ, its master. They might, therefore, look forward to the disestablishment of the English Church without any dismay, so long as the Church was true to itself.

THE CHURCH IN THE PRINCIPALITY.—A petition to the Prime Minister praying that steps may be taken for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church in Wales is being numerously signed in various parts of the Principality. The memorialists state that of the present five bishops one—the Bishop of St. Asaph—is wholly ignorant of the Welsh tongue, and has never been able in such tongue to discharge any function, priestly or episcopal, towards the souls of the Welsh people, and that nevertheless he has received since his appointment above 90,000*l.* sterling, in addition to patronage exceeding that vested in the four English bishoprics of Carlisle, Hereford, Lichfield, and Chichester. The petitioners state that another of their bishops is a Scotchman, and that since the accession of the Hanoverian family no Welshman has ever been advanced to a bishopric in his native land.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BODY, imitating the activity of the Episcopalians, are beginning to consider the effect of the Church Act upon the interests of their Church, and to adopt measures to meet the change. On Monday evening a meeting of members and delegates within the Presbytery was held in Coleraine, Professor Smyth, Moderator of the General Assembly,

opened the proceedings in an able speech, in which he took a most encouraging view of the commutation scheme. He recommended that the congregations should meet forthwith and determine how much they can add to the present stipend of their ministers; that ministers, under sufficient guarantees, shall agree to commute their annuities; and that a sustentation fund, on the principle of monthly or other collections at intervals, shall be commenced as soon as possible, the object of the Church being to raise the income of the ministers to a minimum of 150*l.* a year. Other addresses were delivered, and an excellent spirit was manifested as well towards the Episcopalian as the Presbyterian Church.

A VERY HIGH CEREMONIAL.—On Friday morning there was a "special commemoration of the Holy Eucharist" in the Church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, in connection with the death of the Bishop of Exeter, and it was also announced that prayer would be offered "that a Catholic-minded successor might be appointed." Mr. Rodwell, the rector of the parish, who is described as having had on "an elaborate purple chasuble with bright yellow lining, over a white alb, and on his head a biretta," read the service as far as the collect for the day, and then interposed the collect from the burial office, commencing, "O merciful God . . . in whom whosoever believeth shall live though he die," &c. The epistle and gospel appointed by the Prayer-book were not read, but others, appropriate to the ceremony, substituted. On coming to the Sanctus, a deacon, who stood by the side of the rector, rang a large brass bell three times, and a woman at the west-end tolled the church bell three times. In the Communion Service, on saying the words, "Take, eat, this is my body," the rector lifted above his head a piece of wafer bread; and while in that position the deacon and the woman again rang their respective bells. This was repeated when the wine was consecrated. At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Rodwell stood for a long time before the cross on the altar, with his back to the people, showing a large cross on his chasuble, but no one, although a great number of persons were present, went up to receive the Communion with him.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH ON CHURCH AND STATE.—At the reopening, on Wednesday, of the church at South Kilworth, Leicestershire, after a thorough restoration, the Bishop of Peterborough was present, and preached the morning sermon. A great responsibility, he said, rested upon the clergy in the task committed to their care; and woe be to them if they did not faithfully do their Master's bidding. The restoration of the church in which they were assembled that day was a proof that the water of life was really sought after by a Christian people, and he trusted the day was far distant when the people of England, or the State either, would fail to recognise Christianity. At the luncheon which followed the Bishop further expressed his views respecting Church and State. He said he hoped that many years would elapse ere men would forget, or find it practically impossible, to join "the Queen and the Church" in one toast. When they joined them together they expressed a great and vital truth as to the happiness of any country. The Queen in her relation to the Church represented and stood for the laity of the entire kingdom, and in her person as Sovereign and as representing the laity was represented in our national Church the lay participation in the authority for the government of the Church which, in its own limits and properly defined sphere, was the essential element in the government and sustenance of the Church in this country. The happy union of Church and State had been the real strength of this country for years past, and he trusted that there would always be this union of religion and politics. The false notion that the State, as a State, had nothing to do with religion, the clergy must continue to protest against, for the words "Church and Queen" truly represented devotion to the Church and loyalty to the Sovereign. Church and State never so truly fulfilled their highest functions or realised their true ideal as when united together. Their union was a blessing, and their separation would be an evil.

PRIMITIVE BISHOPS NEEDED.—In relation to "Church Reform," the *Times* is led to the conclusion that the time has come for the creation of a new class of bishops, with less territory, less income, less pomp, less political duty, less to interfere with the discharge of their first duties, and less to excite the jealousy of the sects that certainly, on the now received principles, have something to complain of. "The truth is, that at the time of the last ecclesiastical distribution there was a nervous anxiety, sometimes avowed, oftener betrayed by rather ill consequences, to sustain the old scale. The old diocesan officials all plotted for a larger episcopal revenue, and even the surveyors and architects were in league to give the bishops large parks and palaces. A new bishop goes to his diocese with the most primitive notions of economy and unworldliness, and he finds gardens and grounds requiring at least half-a-dozen gardeners, and a house that cannot be kept up without a dozen servants. All his tastes may be quite the other way, but the pomp must be kept up, the vanity maintained, even while he is living personally the life of a hermit, a scholar, or a saint. The mere cares of a large establishment are a serious addition to the inevitable anxieties of the office. But a bishop too commonly begins with a considerable but very natural ignorance as to what can be done with his income. He thinks he can do everything with it, and before long finds it not enough for his ideas. It would be simply a wilful ignorance of figures and ordinary prices to dispute that any ordinary county of England—for Yorkshire might be excepted—can be worked well by a bishop with 2,000*l.* a year, supposing, of course, that he is not overhoused or obliged to attend the

House of Lords. This is a time of comparisons, readjustments, distribution, and wise surrenders. The rule applied is the simplest and most practical. We want a working Church, to do as much work as possible, provoke as little jealousy as possible, and to place as few temptations and distractions as possible in the path of those who have the work to do."

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON HOME MISSIONS AND INFIDELITY.—On Tuesday night the Bishop of Lincoln attended a meeting in aid of home mission work, at Old Basford, near Nottingham. In the course of his lordship's remarks, he said he was afraid that "Englishmen very often took more interest in things at a distance than those which more immediately affected them. They often felt an interest and sympathy with those abroad, from the many anecdotes told to them by missionaries who had been abroad, whereas they were very indifferent as to the amount of ignorance, misery, and destitution which might be found at their own doors. If they read aright the signs of the times and the sacred prophecies, they would have no hesitation in saying that in the world there was a great struggle going on by the opposing forces, which might end in eruption—a war by masses against privileges and members of society, and anarchy by socialism set against privileges, propriety, and order. There was a very great amount of unbelief existing in the world, and even infidelity had a sort of Home Mission Society, by which the members were propagating democracy and revolution. That very day he had seen bills on the walls of Nottingham calling upon the working men to attend a meeting, and bring their Bibles with them, in order to have it proved that there were no such things as heaven and hell. They had come to a time when they could see a cloud no bigger than a man's hand—not only in England, but in all parts of Europe—which betokened that they might be expected to see a fulfilment of prophecy that iniquity would abound. Only let unbelief become prevalent; take away from men all personal responsibility; take away all Christian sanctity; let them commit base deeds with impunity, and all acts of desperation would follow, and they, in the end, would probably commit suicide. They could not take up a newspaper without seeing accounts of self-destruction. Why did men so recklessly rush into the presence of their Maker? It was the result of attending such miserable lectures which led them on to believe there was neither God, heaven, nor hell, thus causing revolution and war. Christian churches and creeds should put aside all bickerings, pretty jealousies, and suspicions, and unite as one man, forming a mighty phalanx to grapple with the gaunt foe, Infidelity."

THE QUEEN, MR. GLADSTONE, AND THE "CHURCH TIMES."—Mr. Gladstone's visit to Balmoral is exercising the minds of some of our ecclesiastical contemporaries. To ordinary apprehension the thing does not need explanation more than any other event chronicled in the *Court Circular*. The Prime Minister has gone northwards in order to be in attendance on the Sovereign; and but for the severe and protracted illness from which he is now happily recovering, he would doubtless, from his rank in the Cabinet, have been summoned earlier. The discernment, however, of the *Church Times*, penetrating beneath the surface, and seeing things spiritual in things temporal, is not to be thus blinded. Mr. Gladstone has, in the view of our contemporary, gone down as a sort of Isaiah to remonstrate against Royal backslidings, and to protest against indifferentism in high places. "There can be no doubt," says the *Church Times*, "as to the object of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Balmoral, and it is to be hoped that he will firmly oppose any attempt to impose rationalising bishops upon us." Considering that Dr. Moberley is as yet Mr. Gladstone's sole bishop, the alarms of our contemporary are premature; surely the new Bishop of Salisbury is not a rationalising bishop. But Mr. Gladstone is far from justifying the confidence of his spiritual taskmasters and directors in the religious press. The *Church Times*, announcing that the Premier attended service in the parish church, or, as it prefers to call it, the "Presbyterian place of worship," at Crathie, cannot find words of its own in which to comment on the awful profanity. It gasps out a text from the Old Testament which Mr. Gladstone, we presume, is supposed to offer up as a personal supplication for pardon. "In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master goeth into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow down myself in the House of Rimmon; when I bow down myself in the House of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing." The piety, charity, and loyalty of this application of Scripture, and its good taste and good feeling, cannot be too much admired. Mr. Gladstone recovering from his illness is Naaman, the parish church of Crathie is the House of Rimmon, while her Majesty stands for the heathen King of Syria, who brings his servant into the unholy place. The indecency of the parallel nearly equals its enormous silliness.—*Daily News*.

A LARGE-HEARTED ARCHDEACON.—Amongst the speakers at a public meeting held last week at Bradford in support of the Band of Hope Union, was Archdeacon Sandford. In the course of his remarks he said he thanked God that he had lived to escape from the buckram that surrounded some of his brethren, and that he could unite heart and hand with men of all communions, to free his fatherland from the curse of drink. He spoke as freely on these subjects in the saloons of Lambeth as he did at the present time. He went the other day to hear an eminent man preach—the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster. (Loud applause.) After the service he went down to Lambeth Palace to dine; when he got into the place the archbishop said, "Well, Archdeacon, where have you been to-day?" He (the

archdeacon) said, "I have been to hear a Nonconformist minister, the Rev. Samuel Martin." "Oh, oh," said a lady present, "you are becoming a regular Dissenter, Archdeacon." (Laughter and applause.) "No," I said, "I am not. I am learning to look at both sides of the shield." (Loud and prolonged applause.) He did not love the Church of England the less, but he loved other communities the more. He had learned ten times more in the temperance cause than he should ever have been able to communicate to his fellow-men. He had learned to appreciate the earnestness, the fervour, and the eloquence of all true Christian men, and to respect and appreciate the worth and ability of such men as Mr. Binney, Mr. Stratten, and Mr. Allon. Though he respected and valued the friendship of those earnest men, it did not say that he was not a sincere member of the Church of England. Because he was a member of the National Church he did not ask them to compromise their principles to him, nor had he any intention to compromise his principles to them. Well, he had relieved his conscience. A gentleman said to him last night—"I was astonished to see your name on a placard, stating that you were going to address a meeting on temperance; do you not know it is in the hands of the Dissenters?" "Well," I said, "that is the very reason why I should have a finger in the pie." He did think it was a scandal that objections of this kind should be raised in this the nineteenth century. His friend the Archbishop of Canterbury asked him some months ago, after he had been at a great meeting held in Manchester, "Well, what have you seen at Manchester?" He said, "My lord, I saw the so-called Archbishop of Westminster receive an oration from 5,000 persons, because he put himself in the van in the battle against intemperance; and I received the benediction of a Nonconformist minister." He was profoundly thankful to be associated with all classes of God-fearing men; and so long as God extended his health and gave him strength he would be proud and happy to unite with Nonconformists in the cause of the common God and Father.

Religious and Denominational News.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, GRAVESEND.

A special religious service was held in Princess-street Chapel, Gravesend, on Thursday evening, to welcome the Rev. William Guest, F.G.S. (late of London), as the pastor of that church. Tea was provided in the lecture-room, which was tastefully decorated. A large number of persons were present, and a still larger number at the subsequent service in the chapel. The Rev. James Fleming presided, and was supported by ministers of the town and neighbourhood. The chairman congratulated Mr. Guest on the circumstances under which his new pastorate had been commenced, and was followed by the Rev. J. R. Thomson, M.A., in the same vein. Mr. Hatten, having stated the circumstances under which the new minister was invited, Mr. Guest addressed the meeting. After some reference to his personal religious experience, he discussed as follows some of the religious aspects of the present age:—

I confess to you my unshaken, and entire, confidence in Christianity. I say this as one not wholly unacquainted with the three influences at work to shake men's faith. Priestism that takes away the right of private judgment is one of those influences. And priestly assumptions that have put the church or clergy between the individual soul and the Saviour, while they have beguiled weak men and silly women, have done more to foster infidelity in every age than anything else whatever. Scientific scepticism is another of these influences. But the scepticism of scientific schools is the fruit of cold, unsympathetic natures, or of ignorance of educated Christian beliefs, or of clique prejudices against the clergy, or of an unbalanced materialistic habit of interpreting nature. Such scepticism may pride itself on having successfully assailed certain theories of inspiration and cosmogonies; but it has done nothing at all to discredit Christianity, and there are signs unmistakable that its influence will be brief and transient. There is a would-be thought literary scepticism from which more danger is likely to come to the unthoughtful. I mean the scepticism represented by such a journal as the *Pall Mall Gazette*. We should respect the writers of this school who touch on Christian beliefs if they honestly set themselves to disprove the incarnation of the son of God, and to deny the authenticity and genuineness of the Gospels. But they do not do this. They make great pretence of instructing the age on "the progress of doubt on religious matters"; they sneer at Christian sects according to their modern beatitude "blessed are they that sneer"; they insinuate again and again that certainty on religious subjects is unattainable. But beyond this there is nothing. Of ability to originate searching tests of truth, nothing. Of solid valuable controversy, nothing. Surely there have been consummate learning, and massive argument among the apologists of Christianity—lay and clerical; and it says very little for the culture and thoughtfulness of this age that the sneering, pretentious literature of the *Pall Mall* type should shake men's beliefs. I imagine, however, they are very young men whose belief it disturbs; and I confess my fear that the assumptions of these writers about the decadence of faith are intended to prepare the way for an assault upon the Christian morality. Nothing that this age has produced has done anything to set aside the fundamental articles of the Christian religion; and I confess that as I see on all sides the abounding of iniquity, and hear the cries of men's hungry souls, and the protests of suicides against a Christless life, I find no remedy for man but in the consoling, purifying and animating truths of Christianity. No hope do I see but in its doctrines of the Fatherhood of God and of eternal life through Christ; no rest but in its revelation of Christ as the new head of the race, and its Teacher, Saviour, Sacrifice, Friend, and Brother;

no motive-power but in its promise of the Spirit whereby man may be born again, and find an all-sufficient aid to overcome corruption. Had I doubted Christianity when I entered the ministry, which I did not, I should be inexcusable if I doubted now. I have seen the divine effects of the Christian religion in turning wicked men from iniquity, in conducting the young to a noble manhood, or a beautiful womanhood, and of being a power of consolation and aspiration in hundreds of human hearts. I ask you then to believe, my friends, that I come to you as no mere professional advocate, but as a man, who has the deepest, profoundest and most heartfelt belief in the divinity of the truths he intends to teach among you. I will add further that the talk of uncertainty there is in reference to religious subjects is misleading. Instead of endless divergence I find remarkable fixity of belief among Christian men. They are but the few who come to our Scriptures to flounder amid doubts and uncertainties. There is a marvellous accord among Christian men as to the leading doctrines of the Faith. They may not be at one as to theology of the middle or Puritan ages; but I feel sure throughout Europe and America there are hundreds of thousands who are more at one at this present time than has ever been known before on those Christian doctrines which bear upon man's salvation. Never was it more true than at this hour that there is a communion of belief in the Church of God. I trust what I am now about to say may not be attributed to any discourtesy to members of other churches who are kindly with us, but to what is fitting on this occasion. I am a firm believer in Congregationalism. But Congregationalism has always held out the hand of brotherhood to other Christians. If we should grow exclusive and assumptive; if we should make pretence of being the only church of Christ, we should belie the fundamental liberty we claim for Christian men. Dr. Vaughan, the late Vicar of Doncaster, and now Master of the Temple, said lately—"The Church of England is becoming less territorial, in that sense less and less national, more and more independent, more and more Congregational." And if there are any tendencies of the age stronger than others, they are these four: (1) that such is the equality of churches as to forbid the assumption on the part of one of being the national church; (2) that such are the necessary imperfections of all churches as to forbid the pretension of any one church of being the only true teacher of Christianity; (3) that such is the impossibility of any humanly devised creed, or articles, or confessions, expressing all the Truth of God in its many-sided aspects as to make it neither wise nor just to bind the theological tests of one age upon the consciences of another; and (4) that Christian men should depend not upon the State, nor upon any external control, but upon themselves, to elect their officers, and to manage their own affairs. But these, the leading tendencies and yearnings of the age, are the principles of Congregational Independency. It is because we have at all sacrifices, and through all times, been the advocates of these advanced ecclesiastical opinions, that our relation in the past history of England has touched it so vitally and powerfully. We have been free from the imposition of human tests, and yet rare has been the instance among us of departure from the system commonly called orthodox. We have kept the more closely to inspired Scripture, because we were not bound by human standards. We have been free, but we have nurtured a noble Christian life. Therefore as I recall the grand associations that surround our past history, and as I witness at this hour that some of the most patriotic, most munificent, and most joyous Englishmen have had their life developed among us, I am not disposed to falter in my convictions of the value of our Congregational polity. But in saying these things I ally myself with other Nonconformists, who may differ from me in some things, but who, with ourselves, as members of free churches, are now proved to form the majority of the professing Christians of this great country. Let me say further, I come to you as a man who will put his Nonconformity behind his Christianity. There is an impression that young ministers are especially useful in the conversion of sinners, and that the ministry of more mature years advances the instruction, edification, and consolation of believers. I hope to do the latter more effectually than I have ever done, but I have never been more intensely anxious than at this present hour to do the former also.

Mr. Guest concluded with some further remarks on the spiritual work of the ministry.

Several other practical and congratulatory addresses were delivered; and, after singing and prayer, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the other rev. gentlemen present; and the meeting was brought to a most successful close.

SPRINGHILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The autumn session of this college was opened last week under eminently auspicious circumstances; the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., chairman of the Board of Education, presiding. The greater number of the committee of management were present. The Rev. M. Macfie, F.R.G.S., and Mr. Griffiths, one of the students, conducted the devotional part of the service. At a later stage in the proceedings, the Rev. Dr. Simon, the newly-appointed Professor of Theology and Philosophy, addressed the students in a speech which fully justified the perfect confidence reposed in his high ability, attainments, and character by all connected with the institution. Professor Massie, newly appointed to the classical chair, made his first appearance on the occasion, and was hailed with equal pleasure. Mr. Massie is a graduate of Cambridge, and attained a distinguished position in his University career. He is a Nonconformist by training and from conviction. The venerable Professor Barker, who is succeeded in the classical department by Mr. Massie, was present, and was welcomed with those manifestations of esteem to which thirty years' able and zealous service rendered to the college justly entitle him. Mr. Barker will henceforth direct the exegetical studies of the house. The Rev. George Deane, Doctor of Science (Lond. Univ.), takes the place of Professor Goward in the chair of mathematics, natural science, and literature. Dr. Deane is, we believe, the sole possessor of the degree which

rewards his long devotion to scientific studies. He has few if any equals of his age in his own department of knowledge. The number of students is larger than it has been for years, and the feeling was universal that Springhill College never since its commencement occupied a more prosperous and hopeful position than it does now. Apart from the superior education it affords to candidates for the ministry, the wealthier members of Congregational churches are already beginning to avail themselves of the special advantages it offers for the education of their sons.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THEATRES.—On Sunday next the annual special series of religious services in London theatres will be commenced. Eight buildings were opened during the whole or part of last winter, and quite as many, if not more, will be engaged this year.

OPEN-AIR MISSION.—The monthly conference of the members and friends of the Open-air Mission was held on Monday evening in the hall, Red Lion-square, Holborn. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hugh Owen, a member of the committee. The subject for conversation was "Christianity Examined by its Gospel, and with Other Religions"; and was ably opened by the Rev. Samuel Cowdy, minister of Arthur-street Chapel, Walworth, who was well fitted for the post assigned him, having made his observations during journeys in different parts of the world, to the extent of a hundred thousand miles. An interesting discussion ensued, several members of the mission who have had a good deal to do with infidelity taking part.

NORFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal meetings of the Norfolk Congregational Union were held on Wednesday last at East Dereham. In the morning the ministers and delegates met for the transaction of business, when several resolutions were passed affecting Congregationalism in Norfolk. The absence of the excellent secretary, the Rev. J. Hallett, through illness, was deeply regretted. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Independent chapel, when the pastor, the Rev. F. G. Terry, presided. The Rev. P. A. Atkinson, of Mattishall, offered prayer, after which the chairman briefly introduced the different speakers, who gave an exposition of Congregational principles, and urged the promotion of evangelistic efforts in the county. The speakers included the Revs. G. C. Barrett, B.A. (Princes-street, Norwich), D. B. Hooke (Tabernacle, Norwich), W. Tritton (Yarmouth), and P. Colborne (Chapel-in-Field, Norwich); and Messrs. H. B. Miller and W. T. Livock.

NORTH BUCKS ASSOCIATION.—The autumnal meetings of this association were held in the Bicester Congregational Church, on the 20th and 21st of September. On Monday evening the Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley, preached the association sermon, and delivered a most useful and valuable discourse on "The Descent of the Holy Ghost." Afterwards the ministers and members took the Lord's Supper together. On Tuesday morning a devotional service was held, presided over by the pastor of the church, the Rev. W. H. Dickenson. After some time spent in prayer, an earnest address on "A Faithful Ministry," was given by the Rev. J. W. Parker, of Banbury. An adjournment was then made for dinner; after which the committee met for business, when the state of the affiliated churches was considered. In the evening a public tea was provided in the school-room, after which a numerous and interesting gathering was held, and addresses were given by the Rev. J. Slye, on "Our Objects as an Association"; by the Rev. W. Burgess, on "Our Sunday-schools in Relation to the Church"; by the Rev. H. Thomas on "Independency"; by the Rev. T. Lord on "Mutual Help"; and by the Rev. J. L. Thane, on "Spiritual Life." On the motion of the Rev. A. T. Shelley, a vote of thanks was given to the ladies and friends of the Bicester Church, for their kind hospitality to the ministers and delegates, and to the pastor of the church for his efficient services as the chairman of the meetings.

SOUTHAMPTON.—On September the 27th the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Christian church worshipping at Albion Chapel, Southampton, was celebrated by a public tea and meeting. The former took place in the spacious and beautifully-decorated school and lecture-rooms, and 750 persons sat down to an ample repast. The meeting held in the chapel was very crowded and enthusiastic. The pastor, the Rev. Septimus March, B.A., presided. In the course of his remarks, he observed that a few years ago, before the old debt was quite paid off, they had to incur a new one of 950*l.*, in order to put the premises in a thoroughly comely and cleanly condition, and to provide adequate school accommodation. Meanwhile the old debt had been swept away, they had purchased a piece of land on the north side of the chapel to prevent a public-house being built thereon, and to widen the frontage, at a cost of 360*l.*, and 250*l.* of the new debt had been cleared off; and now they wanted to extinguish the remaining balance of 700*l.*, towards which they had 220*l.* in hand, besides payments and promises which had been made during the last six months. The meeting was very ably addressed by the Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., who also, in behalf of the same object, preached two admirable sermons on September 12th in the chapel. He dwelt with special aptness on the need of the voluntary principle to work the voluntary system, and concluded by saying he had brought with him 10*l.* from a friendly source, which should be the last contribution to the effort of the evening. The Rev. H. H. Carlisle, LL.B., R. Cavens, B.A. (Baptist), W. Major Paull, of Romsey, and W. Jones, of Portsmouth, also spoke. At the close of the meeting, W. Lankester, Esq., J.P.,

the treasurer, announced, amid much enthusiasm, that the whole sum was raised and the debt cleared. The chairman said they must now give themselves more thoroughly to aggressive efforts, and to this purpose their anniversary meetings would in the future be devoted. Their Sabbath-school numbered 600, and although their premises were spacious, every Sunday candidates for admission were turned away because they had no accommodation. They must, therefore, think of a branch school in the neighbourhood, which might also be used as a preaching station. Mr. Barling, the senior deacon, in returning thanks to the ministers and friends who had lent their aid, stated that from first to last the premises which were now in such capital condition has cost upwards of 10,000*l.*

Correspondence.

THE CHURCH IN THE FOREST.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On my return lately from a short tour in Switzerland, I spent a few days with my friend M. Lemaire at St. Sauveur (Oise) in the Forest of Compiègne, and I was so gratified by what I saw of the church under his care, that I thought a short account of the work there might prove interesting to some of your readers.

On the outskirts of this large forest, which covers forty-six square miles, lie several small isolated towns and villages, St. Sauveur, St. Martin, Cuise-la-Motte, Pierrefonds-les-Bains, Chelles, and others; their inhabitants are sunk in a low and debasing Roman Catholicism, and it is only within the last twenty years that the light of the Gospel has arisen in their midst.

An earnest, zealous Baptist minister, M. Lemaire, was one of the first to bring to this benighted region the glad tidings of great joy; he has had to struggle alone against a great mass of ignorance and indifference, as well as not a little hostility on the part of the priests and their followers.

The extent of the field, too, adds to the difficulty of the work; a toilsome walk of four hours or more, across the lonely forest, is necessary to enable him to visit the more distant villages, and this in more than one direction.

But God has blessed his faithful efforts, and has raised up by his instrumentality in this wide field a church of about eighty members. Owing to the great distances, they are not all able to assemble at any one place, but hold small meetings in the villages above mentioned, which M. Lemaire visits regularly once a month, performing most of the journeys on foot; at other times some member of the church conducts the service.

The head-quarters of the Church are at St. Sauveur, a large village, of over nine hundred inhabitants, about nine miles from Compiègne. Here M. Lemaire rents a small house, in one room of which, fitted with chairs, forms, and a desk, the members living within reach assemble from week to week.

The room would accommodate nearly 150 persons; it is light and airy, and it is entered from a court-yard, opening, by means of gates, on to the main street, not far from the centre of the village, so that in many respects the situation is all that could be desired.

The Sunday I was there the services were conducted by M. Lemaire himself: they were attended by upwards of forty persons in the afternoon, and about fifty in the evening. The congregation joined with great fervour and heartiness in the singing, and listened with much attention to the simple Gospel addresses of their pastor. At the evening service several of our English revival hymns, translated into French, were sung.

A spirit of real worship pervaded the whole, and it was most refreshing thus to unite with them in prayer and praise. I could not help feeling that this church is called to a great work in that hitherto neglected district, where it is the only Protestant agency in the field.

The church is composed almost without exception of poor mechanics and agricultural labourers; nevertheless, each contributes something, so that by the help of an annual grant from a mission committee in America they are just able to meet their current expenses.

The house in which they at present worship is only held on lease for six years, and at the end of that time they will probably have to seek a new home, unless they are enabled to purchase the house and freehold by timely help from Christian friends abroad.

They would probably have great difficulty in finding another suitable place at low rent, as most landlords object to Protestant worship, and it would be a great advantage to them to have a settled home of their own.

This would give a more permanent character to the work in the eyes of their neighbours, and would relieve them of the annual rent.

The house and ground might be had, expenses included, for 180*l.*

Did funds permit, of course it would be still more advantageous to purchase a site, and erect a chapel, but it is feared that this is at present out of the question.

Should not we English Christians, whom God has so richly blessed, try to help our poorer brethren at St. Sauveur by raising this sum, and thus facilitate the preaching of the Gospel in a district where it is so much needed?

I shall be most happy to receive any contributions towards this object, or they may be placed to the account

of the "Church in the Forest" at Sir S. Scott, Bart. and Co., Bankers, Cavendish-square, W.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
HENRY JAMES BENHAM.
50, Wigmore-street, London, W., September, 1862.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The discussions which have lately taken place in the House of Lords respecting missions in the interior of China, and the proposed policy of the Government in relation to them, are of the greatest moment both to missionaries here and to the religious public at home. The ignorant and unjust attacks which certain persons in high quarters have made on our character and operations, would trouble us but little, were it not that in the general dearth of accurate information about China and Chinese missions, we are taken at the estimate of our calumniators, and are to be dealt with accordingly. Time will wear away many prejudices, and farther information will place our character and operations in the true light, but if Protestant missionaries are to be confined to residence in the treaty ports they will feel justly aggrieved.

Both the right and propriety of missionaries residing in the interior of China are now called in question.

I. So far as the treaty right is concerned we certainly have that. Our passports are available for one year, and if we choose to stop the whole of that time in any one city, or to make it our head-quarters for a year, we clearly have the right to do so, and whether we live amid the filth and noise of a Chinese inn, or seek the cleanliness and comfort of a private house, is a matter of taste and convenience which each one has a right to decide for himself. Further rights, however, exist under the French treaty, and by reason of the favoured-nation clause belong equally to us. This is evident from Lord Clarendon's speech in the House of Lords on the 12th of March last, in which he stated that "the London Missionary Society suggested last year that in any new treaty to be negotiated with China there should be an article empowering them to purchase lands and reside in the interior," and that "Sir Rutherford Alcock pointed out that it was unnecessary, since the right exists under the French treaty." The authenticity or otherwise of the clause in the French treaty, called in question by Sir C. W. Dilke, is of little practical importance in the face of the fact that Roman Catholic missionaries, French, Italians, and others, are residing and carrying on their missions, schools, and colleges in all provinces of the empire; that the property which had been confiscated, or its equivalents, has been handed back to them; and that so sure are they of their position that in many provinces of the interior they are erecting costly cathedrals, similar in style and dimensions to those of the west. As treaty rights on paper are unfortunately at a discount in China, the above facts give an increased value to Art. LIV. of the English treaty, which states " . . . And it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all the privileges, immunities, and advantages, that may have been, or may be hereafter granted by his Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation."

The Chinese Government recognise that we have the treaty right of residence in the interior. An important document bearing on this question has lately been made public. It consists of a memorial presented to the throne by the Foreign Office at Peking, and two Imperial rescripts in reply to it. As the second rescript embodies the substance of the memorial, and the first rescript is an authoritative exposition of the Imperial opinion and policy in regard to missions generally, I give it entire. I am not aware that it has been previously published in English. The rescript is dated the 24th day of the 9th month of the 7th year of the Emperor Kung Chi (November 8th, 1868) and reads as follows:—

A memorial has this day been presented by the Foreign Office, stating that the various missionary difficulties now under consideration prevent the existence of mutual good feeling between Chinese and foreigners, and praying that an order may be issued for their immediate settlement; and also that a general order may be issued to the authorities in every province to deal with missionary cases according to the treaties. A mob has been collected to prevent the giving back of a chapel (R. C.) at Nan-Yang, in the province of Honan. Missionaries have been beaten and insulted at Yang-Chow, in the province of Keangsoo, and native Christians have been murdered by the soldiers (Chinese) at Tai-Wan (Formosa) in the province of Fukien. The English and French Ministers respectively have repeatedly and urgently regulated that the principal offenders may be apprehended and punished. In order to prevent serious complications, it is absolutely necessary that these cases should be settled at once.

We have already issued orders to the governors-general, and governors, respectively, of the provinces of Keangsoo, Fukien and Honan, to attend to them forthwith. We consider that since the right to propagate Christianity is included in the treaties, it is difficult for us openly to prohibit it. Our only resource is to revive and show forth the glory of correct learning, and to regulate our conduct by it. We shall then be able to reverence the correct, and banish the depraved (i.e. Christianity) and thus secretly and gradually to get rid of the calamities which are latent in it; that in future, when cases occur in which the interests of Chinese and foreigners are involved, by holding the balance, evenly granting whatever ought to be granted, refusing what

ever ought to be refused; and showing this clearly from the treaties, we shall probably be able to make them shut up (lit. to shut their mouths and take their breath).

Henceforward, wherever there are foreign missionaries, it is indispensable that both the literati and the people be ordered to attend to their own duties, and not listen to, or believe, idle rumours. Nor must they in the absence of just cause of offence be seeking for something to quarrel about. Should any missionary misbehave himself and cause disturbance in the district where he resides, information must be given to his consul, that he may be punished according to the treaty. It is absolutely necessary to see that the Christians and the people generally live at peace with each other; thus grievances will be prevented from fermenting until the consequences become serious. Let the Tartar generals, governors-general, and governors, in every province, give full instructions to the local authorities, to deal with (missionary cases) cautiously, and without the least partiality, lest they should lead to serious consequences.

Let the provincial authorities (also) transcribe the original memorial for the inspection of the local authorities. Respect this!

Neither the Imperial rescript given above, nor the memorial which occasioned it, calls in question the right of the Protestant missionaries to reside at Yang-Chow, nor the rights of the R.C. missionaries to reside in Honan. On the other hand, the memorial and the rescript quote the treaty in favour of the missionaries, and are based on the assumption that they are at liberty to reside in all provinces of the Empire. Tseung-Kuoh Fan, in his negotiations with Mr. Consul Medhurst, did not dispute the right of residence.

Since then, by common consent of the Emperor of China, the office of Foreign Affairs at Peking, and of our own Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, we as Protestant missionaries have the rights of residence in the interior of China, the objections which have been raised against it necessarily fall to the ground.

II. But while the right is thus clear, the propriety of permitting us to exercise it is very gravely questioned. Lord Clarendon says, "The missionaries will do well to follow in the wake of trade," while his Grace the Duke of Somerset goes so far as to say that "Christianity can only go in the wake of civilisation and progress." Surely these noble speakers are not so oblivious of the nature of Christianity, or so forgetful of the facts of history, as not to know that Christianity contains within itself the seminal principles of civilisation, and that the only true, enlightened, and progressive civilisation which the world has ever seen, has sprung from Christianity, and not preceded it.

Great Britain and America have no civilisation to impart to China, but what is the result of their Christianity. When the peculiar civilisation of China was at its height, our forefathers were in the depths of heathenism, the votaries of a cruel and bloody superstition, and as to civilisation, they had nothing worthy of the name. We find Cicero writing to a friend, "There is a slave ship arrived in the Tiber laden with slaves from this island (Britain), but do not choose any of them, they are not fit for use." What has made the Britain of the Cæsars the England of to-day? Is it not Christianity? What accounts for the decay of civilisation in China? Is it not because it lacked those elements of stability and progress which Christianity alone could have imparted to it? Perhaps the remarks were intended to apply especially to China. If so his Grace's facts upset his theory. He says, "Suppose a Chinaman asks what effect this new religion has on the people, and goes to Shanghai to see, what does he behold? Naval and civil officers . . . inform me . . . that there is no such sink of iniquity as Shanghai."

Yet Shanghai is the great centre of European "civilisation and progress" in China. The "British trade" is enormous, and the people are fully aware of what the Earl of Clarendon calls "its material advantages to themselves." So that it turns out that the "civilisation and progress" in the wake of which Christianity can only go, are in reality a most serious obstacle to its success. But let Christianity go first, as both its nature and its history indicate it ought, and its progress will be rapid, and it will prove in China, as it has always proved elsewhere, the most potent agent of civilisation.

Another and more serious objection, raised by our Minister at Peking, as quoted by the Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords, is that "He (Sir Rutherford) referred to the riots which had occurred as a proof that not only the authorities, and influential persons, but the whole population of China, are averse to the spread of missionary establishments."

Had Sir Rutherford Alcock given his opinion without the facts on which he based it, however much I might have dissented, I should not have taken this public way of expressing it. Persons not conversant with the state of things in China, naturally suppose from the above statement that missionary "riots" are the rule not the exception. Such is not the case. Here are upwards of ninety Protestant missionaries in China. The number has been about the same for the last ten years, and they reside not only in the open ports, but in many places in the interior, as the German missionaries in the province of Canton; English and American missionaries at Hang Chow, Siao-San, Jai-Chow, Wan-Chow, Soo-Chow, Ninghai, Nanking, and several other cities and towns in the provinces of the Che-kiang and Keang-Soo, and at Wu Chang in the province of Hu-Peh. American missionaries also

reside and carry on their work at Jung-Chow, in Shan-king, fifty miles from the port of Chefoo. They have been there eight years, and are now commencing a mission at Chi-Nan-Foo, the capital of the province, 800 miles in the interior. American missionaries are also residing at Toong-Chen, in the province of Chili, seventy miles from the port of Tien-tsin, and at Kalgan, on the borders of Mongolia, 130 miles beyond Peking; besides which missionaries have travelled in all directions, with scarcely any hindrance or molestation.

Some missionaries have travelled very extensively in the exterior—as the Rev. A. Williamson, B.A., of the National Scottish Bible Society, who has gone through all the northern provinces of China, as well as through Eastern Mongolia, and southern, central, and northern Manchuria; and A. Wylie, Esq., of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who, with his associates, has travelled in fifteen out of the eighteen provinces of China, and distributed the sacred Scriptures in more than 300 walled cities, and more than 1,200 walled towns and villages. Mr. Wylie and the Rev. G. John, of the London Missionary Society, last year travelled through the province of Sz-Chuen, hitherto declared to be impassable by Europeans, and actually so last year to Mr. T. T. Cooper, who attempted to pass through it on his way overland to India. Mr. Cooper was obliged to return to Shanghai, and proceed to India to commence the route from the other end. Yet Messrs. John and Wylie travelled as missionaries without molestation. And Mr. Cooper said in Shanghai on his return, that had he been described in his passport as a missionary and not as a merchant, he would have been allowed to proceed.

The inference, therefore, does not seem correct "that," because riots have occurred at Yang-Chow and in the island of Formosa, and minor difficulties in other places, "not only the authorities and influential persons, but the whole population of China, are averse to the spread of missionary establishments." The universal testimony of missionaries in China is that the people are friendly to us. We speak their language, read their books, and hold social intercourse with them as no other class of foreigners do, and while they do not fail to speak of our countrymen as making haste to get rich, &c., we are known among them as the "foreign scholars who exhort to virtue" as "preachers of the doctrine of Jesus," &c. The principal difficulty which we encounter among the people is the deep and widespread hatred to foreigners caused by the nefarious opium traffic, commenced and carried on so extensively by our countrymen.

The people, however, are very shrewd observers, and they quickly distinguish us from merchants, and almost as quickly and as surely from Roman Catholics.

The officials, and not the people, are, and always have been, the real cause of all the difficulties which foreigners (for missionaries are obnoxious simply because they are foreigners) have had to contend with in China. The people have been merely used as tools by the officials. I use the term official in a general sense, as including the (so-called) literati, who are working for degrees in hope of getting into office; the officials who are in active service, and those who have made their fortunes and retired from public life, but who have a sort of quasi-official authority, and exert considerable influence in the places where they reside. There is a community of feeling and interest existing between these different sections of the official class, and such is their power over the populace that they can raise a mob at any time for any purpose, while their skill in managing it from behind the scene is almost incredible.

Besides the fact of a missionary being a foreigner, there may sometimes be other objections to him. The Earl of Clarendon quotes the opinion of Sir R. Alcock to the effect that it does not arise from religious intolerance, but is partly personal and partly political. The Chinese had a conviction, greatly strengthened by the conduct of the French missionaries, that converts were taught to rely on no authority but their own. Nobody knows better than Sir R. Alcock that, so far as Protestant missionaries are concerned, this conviction has no evidence on which to rest. Nor does this "conviction" appear to exist at Peking; for Mr. Burlingame, in his despatch of the 27th of May, 1867, quoted by Sir C. W. Dilke, says that, "the Chinese Government has repeatedly informed me that it has no objection to Protestant missionaries, for the reason that they have never appeared to be political agents."

The Imperial rescript given above is sufficiently clear and explicit in regard to the rights of missionaries to reside and teach in all the provinces of the empire. But unfortunately the rescript contains a sentence which is the key to its interpretation, and is inserted (according to the invariable Chinese custom) for the purpose of nullifying, if not reversing, this simple acknowledgment of treaty rights and obligations. The "memorial" also contains a sentence of the same import. His Majesty says:—"We consider that since the right to propagate Christianity is included in the treaties, it is therefore difficult for us openly to prohibit it. Our only resource is to revive and show forth the glory of correct learning, and to regulate our conduct by it. We shall then be able to venerate the correct and banish the depraved (i.e., Christianity), and thus secretly and gradually to get rid of the calamities which are latent in it."

The remark about restoring and showing forth the

glory of correct learning is a mere rhetorical flourish, with no more meaning or truth in it than similar flourishes in the speeches of the gentlemen at the head of "The Chinese Mission" now in Europe. I have just met with an able and vigorous essay by a native scholar, who signs himself "An Exhorter to Virtue," which shows that, on account of the rottenness and corruption universally prevalent among all classes of officials in China, the restoration of "correct learning" is impossible. On the other hand, every Chinese official will understand that he will be carrying out the real wishes of his Government by practising any and every kind of wrong towards missionaries and native Christians so long as he can do it quietly and secretly; while the reckless speech of the Duke of Somerset, which has been translated into Chinese and published in Hong-kong and elsewhere, will lead mistaken men to think that they may commit fresh outrages with impunity. Missionaries have been guilty of no crime but that of asking to be permitted to enjoy the privileges granted to them by solemn treaty. When outraged by the Chinese officials, whose duty it was to protect them, they made complaint, as was their duty, to the consul, who is a civil officer. The manner of seeking redress lay with him, and not with them. Though the wisdom of the course pursued by Mr. Consul Medhurst, and approved by Sir R. Alcock in regard to the Yang-Chow affair, is evident to all who know China, such was the rapidity with which the news of the outrage spread, and such were the efforts made to excite the people to commit similar outrages elsewhere, that, had not the speedy capture and punishment of the criminals been insisted on, it would have led to a series of horrible atrocities and probably ended in a general war.

England has duties to discharge to China which she cannot treat lightly without incurring the gravest responsibilities. The empire is weak, rotten, and corrupt, and things have been made much worse by the opium trade which has been forced upon it, and has spread poverty, wretchedness, and death through the land. While our merchants are jealously guarded and protected in their privileges of selling opium and Manchester goods, are we who come to represent the Christianity of England, and teach the heathen the way of life, to have our treaty privileges held in abeyance, and even abrogated?

A glance at the map of China, to say nothing of Mongolia, Manchuria, and Thibet, will show that if the Gospel is to be fully proclaimed throughout its vast extent (as assuredly it must be), missionaries must be permitted to go and remain in the interior, and not confined to residence in the ports. And since the right to do this is asserted both by our own Government and the Chinese, and since the people, as a whole, are well disposed towards missionaries, and so many are already residing peaceably in the interior, have we not a right to expect that whatever influence Great Britain possesses with China, will be used to secure as far as possible the enjoyment of treaty rights and privileges to English missionaries?

Yours truly,
RICHARD FREDERICK LAUGHTON.
(English Baptist Missionary Society.)
Chefoo, China, July 28, 1869.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The Special Commissioner of the *Times* has made a circuit from Mullingar to Trim, in order to examine the country. Though the county of Meath has advanced like every other part of Ireland since the social revolution of 1846, the advance has been less than might have been expected. It has improved more slowly during the last two decades than any of the adjoining counties with which it may be fitly compared. This slowness of progress coincides with an extraordinary decrease of population. The number of inhabitants in Meath has been reduced at the rate of 82 per cent. The social economy of the county is described as being in the highest degree interesting. There being little tillage, the demand for agricultural labour is small, and the labourers are therefore very poor. Their wages vary from 5s. to 9s. per week, and even at that rate are not constant. Rent varies from 4l. to 16s. per Irish acre. Farms in Meath differ greatly in extent, from immense grazing tracts of 2,000 and 3,000 acres to small patches of three or four. The large farmers, speaking generally, are wealthy, but the small ones are evidently badly off. Their dwellings are in many places mud cabins, often without a chimney. They complain exceedingly of the want of fuel. Their dress and appearance are squalid and mean. The landed system of Meath the Commissioner regards as being possessed of features distinguishing it broadly from the landed system of any of the other counties he has seen. Almost an eighth of the soil is owned by Roman Catholic gentlemen of ancient lineage, and their estates are usually centres of order and content. But, though the circumstances of several estates in Meath are of this happy character, the landed system of the county, as a whole, presents some painful though instructive features. A considerable and increasing number of landlords keep large tracts of pasture in their own hands, and farm them on their own account; the whole of the remaining good grass-lands is in the possession of substantial farmers; and so the poor peasantry are relegated to the inferior soils. The result is a most marked contrast between agricultural wealth and

poverty, and a peculiar spirit of discontent pervades the county. The poorer classes, forced off from the soil by the operation of influences they cannot comprehend, and often pinched by distress and want, feel angry and jealous of the rich. Lawlessness and outrages have been common in the county. More than one attempt at assassination has been made, and the Commissioner was shown a whole mass of threatening letters which not only had reference to the taking of land, but to the dismissal of farm servants and the reduction of the rate of wages. The spirit that animates these misdeeds, though essentially of an agrarian kind, is said to be not purely agrarian; it is not equally sustained by a principle; it is not so systematic in its objects; it is more akin to hatred of property and dislike of existing social arrangements. Though not common in the county, the practice of selling the goodwills of farms prevails in spots along its northern borders where it comes within the influence of Ulster. Though the practice is objectionable in the abstract, it works well on the whole, in the opinion of the Commissioners, in the critical state of the Irish land system, as it has a tendency to quiet possession. At all events, the practice exists, and has grown into custom, over an area of not inconsiderable extent, even in the mid-land counties of Ireland; and, since this is so, it is high time for Parliament to examine the real nature of the relations constituted in this way, and of the legitimate rights that flow from them. An Irish tenant who on estates where the usage exists gives perhaps 20l. an acre for good will acquires nothing in point of law except the interest of the seller, a mere tenancy-at-will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred though the landlord must on the hypothesis acquiesce, and though he usually encourages the purchase, as he obtains thereby payment of arrears and a guarantee for the future rent. "In point of fact, however, the purchasing tenant considers justly that he has bought a real though indefinite estate in the land, equivalent in some degree to his outlay; and usage sanctions the supposition, for few landlords would think of violating the tenant-right that had thus been paid for, and in those instances fixity of tenure, as a rule, is established by contract. Nevertheless, cases occasionally arise in which needy or unprincipled men will turn law against the unprotected custom, and extinguish the rights that have been thus created." The Legislature, the Commissioner urges, must put an end to the conflict existing between law and fact, and compel the bad landlord to do by law what the good landlord does from respect for usage.

The *Belfast News Letter* strongly urges the landlords to organise a defensive movement, and appoint a central body to communicate information and hold conferences with the tenantry.

It is intended to hold a great aggregate meeting at Limerick Junction on Wednesday next for the purpose of urging on the Government the necessity of immediate legislation on the land question. The agitation on the subject is increasing; and it is evident from the tone in which tenant protection is discussed in the Conservative journals, and from the numerous pamphlets issuing from the press, and written by landlords, lawyers, clergymen, and men engaged in commerce, that the public mind is fully prepared for the final settlement of this troublesome and difficult question.

The Earl of Lichfield, at the Staffordshire agricultural dinner held on Thursday night, at Burton-on-Trent, said he was conscientiously and honestly of opinion that any measure passed with respect to the tenure of land in Ireland ought equally to be applied to this country. If it was right and just, nobody would have reason to complain; and if it were unfair to either party, the people of England ought to do all in their power to prevent it from being applied to Ireland.

The Earl of Carnarvon, at the Highclere Agricultural Meeting on Wednesday, spoke at some length on the Irish land question. He objected altogether to the notion of governing Ireland for the Irish as that formula is generally understood. What is really wanted, in the noble Earl's opinion, in Ireland, is a system of leases. "In England," he said, "we have no difficulty in dealing with any of those questions (compensation for improvements, &c.) by means of leases. Of course, you may modify your principle of leases one way or the other—that is simply a question of detail; but the principle whether you have a lease or not, is the one which I believe really underlies this question; and one of the most eminent land agents, who was accustomed to deal with a large amount of property, stated in evidence a year or two ago that he was satisfied that, whatever might be the trouble and difficulty in the first instance of bringing leases into operation, the moment those leases were settled, very much of the present conflict and irritation would subside. In a few words, if the system was fairly worked, and political agitation was not allowed to intervene, the difficulties under which Ireland suffers will absolutely disappear." Personally, Lord Carnarvon is in favour of small holdings, to a certain extent, but he pointed out the mischiefs which inevitably ensue where they are the general rule, as in France; and (he observed) you cannot make small holdings by law, and if you attempt it, the whole of the legislative fabric which you have built up, will crumble in dust about you.

At the dinner of the Lismore Farming Society on Thursday, Lord Hartington referred to the land question, observing that he spoke as a member of the society, and not of the Government. He admitted the right of the farmers to discuss such a question, but warned them not to do more than state their views, and not attempt to dictate what the solution of the question must be. Other classes were interested,

landlords, labourers, and all commercially connected with agriculture. The farmers' clubs which had discussed the question had not stated by what security they proposed to guard the rights of landlords. They must show that the proposed legislation would benefit all classes; for, whatever sacrifice Parliament might be disposed to make for the welfare and pacification of Ireland, it was not disposed to legislate for the benefit of one class only.

The Dublin corporation have sent copies of their recently adopted resolution on the land question to all the poor-law boards in Ireland, with a request that they would support the principles which it enunciates. In most of the unions the subject has been discussed, as being fairly within the province of the administrators of the poor-law, but in the South Dublin Union the chairman refused to allow it to be entertained.

The *Nenagh Guardian* states that a threatening notice has been posted on the chapel gates of Cloughjordan, Moneygall, Barna, and Dunkerrin, county Tipperary, warning a farmer of the district that if he perseveres in using a threshing machine in his granary, his own and one of his servants' lives will be the forfeit. His dwelling-house was also visited, and a "death's head and cross-bones" chalked upon the door, and shots fired.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

On Thursday Sir John Pakington delivered an address on the occasion of celebrating harvest home at Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, and the opening of new schools erected at the cost of Lady Pakington. Sir John in the course of his speech said:—"We are promised by her Majesty's present Government that even in the very next session of Parliament we may look forward to some great and comprehensive measure upon the all-important subject of national education. It is a well-known fact that in my public capacity I am not a friend or supporter of the present Administration, and therefore I am the more free to say that in the present Minister—I allude to Mr. Forster, who is principally charged with the great question of national education—in that gentleman, with whom I have the honour to be familiarly acquainted, I recognise not only a very able man, but I recognise a man who understands this problem better than most other understand it. I have had considerable consultation with him on this subject, and I am bound to express my candid belief that this great question of national education is in perfectly satisfactory hands, and I am sanguine enough to believe that when Mr. Forster's measure, whatever it may be, is brought before the public, it will be one which I shall be glad to approve, and one that no party distinction shall prevent me giving it my most cordial support.

Mr. Reed, M.P. for Hackney, has been speaking at Coggeshall, Essex, on the education question. Mr. Reed said he was not a believer in secular education. There was no such thing. Education taught the heart, and the heart and conscience were not taught by reading and writing. Education, to be worthy of the name, must be based on religious truth contained in God's holy word, which must be kept at all cost in our daily schools. It was said that the working classes wanted purely secular education. They wanted the best education they could have, not gratuitously, but at the very lowest cost and of the very best quality, provided no one interfered with the legitimate right of a parent to choose his child's school and teacher, or trifled with a parent's religious feelings; but never let the country be disgraced by banishing the Bible as the Bible had been banished from hundreds of schools in the United States, where it was an unknown book. Without the Bible, was there any appeal to what was right and wrong? A teacher might say what was right, but without the Bible he was not able to prove it. He did not want denominational teaching. He hated sectarian differences, but for the credit of the country we must not give up the Bible, which had been the source of power and was the guarantee for future security.

THE ELECTION INQUIRIES.

"The Bridgwater inquiry still proceeds, and shows that extensive bribery took place at several elections on behalf of the Conservatives. Mr. F. Temblott, pawnbroker, said he was a bribing agent for the Conservative party. At Westropp's election in 1859 about 1,500l. was spent on that side in bribery. In 1865 a "Man in the Moon," who went by a variety of names, came down from London, and gave 1,900l. to about ten bribing agents. One of these, William Heal, kept the 200l. which was handed to him; but the others distributed theirs so judiciously that the election was won by ten o'clock in the day. The Conservatives on that occasion bribed about 190 voters, 10l. being the ruling figure. At Patton's first election the "Man in the Moon" came down again, and then about 1,800l. was spent by the Conservatives in bribery. At one of the sittings some remarkable evidence was given, which is thus reported:—

Robert Coles, sawyer, voted Conservative at the last election. Got nothing, and was promised nothing. He got 10l. for voting at each of the elections in 1866 for Patton. Had the same for voting Conservative in 1865. H. C. Bussell then asked him to name his price for voting for the Liberals, but he declined. He went to London and was examined on the petition of 1866. The evidence he gave was true. He could not remember the names. He was then a member of the Baptist Church, and a week after he came down from London Mr. James Bully came to where he was at work, not like a Chris-

tian, but more like a snake in the grass. He asked him to be kind enough to meet a few friends at the house of their minister, Mr. Perkins, that evening. He said it was to be a private meeting, but said nothing what it was about. He attended the meeting, and Mr. Sully "blared" out at him, and said he had committed perjury in London; that a gentleman had had a conversation with them that day, who said that he was informed by a gentleman that another gentleman was in the court in London, and he could see by the colour of his (witness's) face that he was swearing false. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: Then that was proof positive.

Mr. Anstey: Evidence of an expert by threefold hearsay.

Witness told Mr. Sully he was as great a bully as any one upon the hustings, and that he attended prayer-meetings on a Sunday and went to election meetings immediately after. He asked them to delay their judgment until they had seen the Blue-book, and he left with the impression that they would do so. A church-meeting was held the following evening, and the next day he received a letter, the concluding sentence of which ran thus:—

"As we reminded you last night, this step taken by them has nothing whatever to do with you voting one way or the other. It is solely taken on the ground of the character of the evidence given by you before the committee, which is already the topic of general remark in this town to the injury of the cause of Christ with which you and we are connected. We most earnestly assure you that we have taken this step in no spirit of unkindness, but solely as a duty we owe to Christ, and our earnest prayer is, and will be, that God will give you repentance to life eternal, and that you may find peace and pardon again through the blood of Christ which cleanseth from all sin.

(Signed) "JOSEPH PERKINS, Pastor,
J. W. SULLY, } Deacons,
J. WHITBY,

"Bridgwater, May 3, 1866."

The reading of the letter was met with laughter which was rebuked by Mr. Anstey, and the chairman described it as shocking.

Witness said he believed that the real cause of the expulsion was that he had voted and given evidence against the Liberals.

The Chairman remarked that he could only say witness was a very ill-used man. It seemed to him a species of spiritual terrorism, and he wanted to know if that spiritual terrorism to which witness had been subjected by his excommunication had involved him in any temporal disgrace?

Witness: I am not treated as I was before.

It has brought indignity upon you or any of your family?—Yes.

The Chairman: It is a very atrocious proceeding; that is all I can say.

Mr. Anstey: A more atrocious thing I never heard of.

Witness asked for the protection of the Court, stating that Mr. Sully had said he was the cause of hurrying on the death of the minister.

The Chairman told witness the course was open to him to institute an action for slander. Witness would have his certificate from the Commissioners, for they thoroughly believed his story.

Sir H. Edwards, M.P., appeared before the Beverley Commissioners on Friday. On Sir Henry presenting himself, Mr. Serjeant O'Brien stated that, after very anxious consideration, the Commissioners had come to the conclusion that they would not examine him as a witness. They, however, in reply to a request from Sir Henry, permitted him to read a brief statement which he considered necessary to clear his character from the imputations which had been cast upon him. Amongst the witnesses called on Saturday was Mr. Waterhouse, M.P. for Pontefract, and brother-in-law of Sir H. Edwards. He was examined as to the circumstances under which he advised Mr. Cronhelm to absent himself from the country, to avoid being summoned as a witness. He said that he suggested Mr. Cronhelm should absent himself on the advice of Mr. Spofforth, because he had knowledge of facts which might possibly compromise his brother-in-law, Sir Henry Edwards. He, however, denied most emphatically that he advised or induced Cronhelm to destroy any documents relating to the Beverley elections. On Monday the Commissioners received a letter from Mr. Cronhelm, in which he stated that 700*l.* out of the 2,000*l.* spent to secure Sir H. Edwards's return in 1857 was legitimately disposed of. Mr. Wreghitt's examination was continued, and a certificate of indemnity was conditionally promised to him. The Commissioners have been to Hull, where, having examined an invalid witness, the inquiry was adjourned to October 19.

The election inquiry has been resumed at Norwich, and evidence has been given showing the existence of bribery on behalf of Sir Henry Stracey at the last election. Yesterday was mainly taken up by the examination of witnesses, a number of whom deposed to receiving small bribes for their votes. Mr. J. J. Colman deposed that he was a member of a firm employing over 1,100 hands. A great many of these were voters. Witness knew nothing of any meeting between the Liberals and the Conservatives with reference to the show of hands. Mr. Warmersley did not speak to witness with reference to them going to the show of hands. On the Saturday evening witness told one of his foremen that if any of the men wished to go to the nomination they were at liberty to do so. A number of men attended the show of hands. Witness was a very strong supporter of Mr. Tillett, but he did not canvass his workmen, as workmen on the premises, although in going about he saw some of them at their homes. He had no doubt that a number of his men voted for Mr. Tillett. Some of them doubtless for Sir H. Stracey. Witness abstained entirely from influencing his men, and he informed them before the election that they might vote as they pleased. He paid no persons anything for voting or for abstaining from voting, nor had he promised anything. Some of witness's men occupied cottages belonging to the firm, and the firm paid the

rates for all their cottages by accepting the rate ticket as part of the rent; they had paid, however, no rates for the purpose of influencing a vote. He knew of no fund for the payment of any illegal practices, and he had subscribed to none. Witness supported Sir W. Russell, but was more immediately concerned for Mr. Tillett. Witness believed Sir W. Russell received a letter to the effect that money would be supplied from London for the purpose of carrying the election on the Conservative side. Witness's impression was that the money was coming from the Carlton, or some Conservative club. Witness did not know the name of the writer of the letter. Nothing was given to any of the witness's men who attended the nomination.

The following dates have been fixed for the opening of the election commissions:—Cashel, Oct. 4; Sligo, Oct. 5; and Dublin, Oct. 18 or 20.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S LETTER.

Father Hyacinthe's letter appears to have produced a deep impression in Paris. The *Temps* is of opinion that no such language has been heard in the French Church since the Middle Ages. The *Sidèle* thinks that the letter will perhaps exercise a decided influence upon the crisis through which Catholicism is now passing. The clerical papers are much scandalised by the step which the famous Carmelite preacher has taken. The *Monde* says that Father Hyacinthe has now justified all the fears which had for some time been felt with regard to him. The *Union* experiences a "mournful sadness," and hopes "that Father Hyacinthe will find an inspiration at the foot of the Cross at which he has knelt that will cause him to regret having for a moment afflicted the Carmelites, the Church, and the faithful, whom he has edified in such large numbers by his ministry." The *Pays*, which has some claims to be regarded as a religious paper, is in the deepest trouble, and reminds its readers that it was in this way the fall of Lamennais commenced. M. Veuillot, in the *Univers*, indulges in his usual coarse invectives, and speaks of Father Hyacinthe as a man of feeble intellect, who for the last few years has been courting popularity, and who will now command not the slightest further attention. The *Patrie* reminds its readers that the ideas of toleration which Father Hyacinthe proclaimed at Notre Dame, and which were the starting point of his secession, were publicly inaugurated three or four years ago in the conferences given at the Sorbonne by ministers of the three faiths—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish—with the object of translating the Holy Scriptures anew in a common spirit. "A brother of the celebrated preacher, M. Loyson," it adds, "then vicar, if we mistake not, of St. Philippe de Roule," delivered some speeches at these meetings which were much remarked, and the inspiration of which came, it was said, from Father Hyacinthe; *Inde prima mali labes*."

It is stated that the course taken by Père Hyacinthe will be defended before the Ecumenical Council by his friends the Archbishops of Avignon and Rheims, and the Bishops of Chalons and Baveux. M. Renan and M. Sainte-Beuve have addressed congratulatory letters to the Father, who left the convent at Passy on Thursday where he has lived for five years, and has retired to the home of a member of his family, where, it is said, he intends to await the decision of the Ecumenical Council before he appears again in public. The clergy of France in general condemn the Carmelite monk for having dragged the Church before the bar of public opinion.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says of the Father's letter that there has been nothing so important of its kind since the Reformation. He justifies this large statement by the following remarks on religious opinion in France:—

To this, our day, the entire Catholic Church rests upon the fact (assumed by it as certain), that it is the Church, the whole and entire Church, the collective Church, outside whereof is none. This is the doctrine by which the French clergy has held, time out of mind, and in the name of which it has vanquished. All usurpations on the side of Rome and of the Pope have been, until now, rendered abortive mainly by the firmness and healthy doctrine of the French theologians and the noble and truly Christian Gallican clergy. In the Great Revolution of '89-'93, when superficial observers fancied that religion was swept from the face of France, it was only the unworthy who fell. The Abbés de Cour, the monkish orders, the people for whom the externals of religion were everything—the Pharisees, in a word—these were swept away, and cruel revenge was wreaked on them for all the great and sacred interests they had betrayed. But the real doctrine survived, and the Gallican Church of France was still upright and stood firm. After the ruin of the Empire, Gallicanism shone forth brilliantly in the person of M. de Frayssinous, Bishop of Harmonopolis, who, under the reign of Louis XVIII., printed his defence of the Gallican Church, and used the famous words, so often quoted since, "Rome is the sea whither everything tends, not the source whence everything is derived." Charles X. drove the Jesuits from France. During eighteen years Louis Philippe ignored the clergy, took no account of the Pope, and the French clergy went on working, and had so well merited of the people during this time, when it was forbidden to it to meddle in politics, that the first movement in 1848 was towards the priesthood, and from archbishops down to the humblest curé de village, priests themselves were astonished at the confidence universally shown to them by all classes. All this time Rome was quiet, and attempted no encroachments. But with the Empire and Napoleon III. all things changed. The Emperor, who had made himself Caesar upon the top of the corpses of his *coup d'état*, wanted every force he could get. Many sources of strength failed him. He turned towards the clergy. Nothing was to be hoped. The Gallican Church,

counting men like Lacordaire, Sibour, and dozens of others, was liberal, and genuinely Christian. There was no alliance to be achieved with them. The Jesuits were recalled, and from that hour what is now happening might have been foreseen. The Pope fell under the dominion of the so-called "Congregations," and the Head of the Church, as Catholics term him, has not for many years ruled in Rome, but has been made the tool of the "Orders," who care little for Christian faith or purity of doctrine, but a vast deal for their own authority, which can only rest on the blind superstition of those whom they guide and direct. The pulpit in France was again the great obstacle to the intrigues of these so-called Romans, for Lacordaire yet lived, and the Père Félix preached, and the Abbé Gratry taught, and the Archbishop of Paris kept his diocese free, and at last, most terrible of all, came the great Carmelite, the modern Savonarola—the Père Hyacinthe. For ten years this man has carried everything before him. There was a simplicity, a grandeur, a poetry, a truth, in his every word and look. There was a oneness in the whole man—a genuineness, an honesty, a strength and purity of faith, that took all France by storm, and brought thousands to listen, to be convinced, and to follow. In the pulpit of Notre Dame, authorised in all he said by the Archbishop of Paris, who sat opposite to him, the Père Hyacinthe has done more to reconcile the strugglers and toilers of our modern age to the creed of Jesus Christ than it has probably ever been given to one man to achieve. But the Père Hyacinthe is against every despotism, whether religious, political, or social. He will have no hypocrisies, and no falsehoods. He will come to no compromise either with Jesuits or Absolutists. He will have true, pure, Christian doctrine in the Church, freedom in the State, and will never cease to condemn the system which, in society, sells a wife to her husband, or a husband to his wife, and calls the bargain marriage. Against all and each of these impieties he has warred, and the conscience of all who read or listened has gone with him. But this condition of matters could not last. If all that Père Hyacinthe taught was true, what was the Jesuit teaching? If Rome was justified in her encroachments, not only what were the errors of the Père Hyacinthe, but what were those of all the Christian fathers and doctors since eighteen hundred years? What Rome, governed by Jesuits, is aiming at, is in reality the subversion of all the principles whereby the Church is ruled. It is the substitution for a Republican Government of a purely personal power—the putting in the stead of the Church universal the single person of the Pope; which is absolutely contrary to all orthodoxy.

The Pope is *primus inter pares*, and nothing, absolutely nothing, more. For many months the episcopacy of France has been sorely agitated and alarmed, but no one has yet ventured to put his perplexity into so many words, and say "the danger is this." A few days since the Père Hyacinthe did this in the letter to the General of his Order, which is now made public, and is the theme of all-absorbing comment and conversation.

The effect is tremendous, and will increase with every hour. The Episcopacy of France and of every Catholic country sees now the banner raised round which it may rally; and it is to be hoped that Papism pure, used by the Jesuits to their own ends, may yet be worsted in the battle.

Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, has written a letter, dated the 25th inst., to Father Hyacinthe, in which he expresses the great regret he feels at the step the latter has taken. Upon learning that that step was contemplated, he even sent off a messenger at night, in order to prevent it if possible, but was too late; "the scandal was consummated, and henceforth," he adds, "you can measure by the grief of all the friends of the Church, and the joy of all her enemies, the evil you have done." The Bishop admits that Father Hyacinthe has suffered much, but reminds him that others have suffered more, and exhorts him to throw himself at the feet of the Holy Father, who will restore to him the peace of his conscience, and the honour of his life.

THE CHANNEL FLEET IN A GALE.

On the 19th the Channel and Mediterranean iron-clad fleets left the Tagus with a fresh breeze and a head-sea of sufficient strength thoroughly to wash the dust of Lisbon from off their bows. Next day, the weather being fine and the sea calm, a series of steam evolutions were gone through, which lasted for seven hours, and in the evening they parted company:—

The last formation made was three columns of divisions in line ahead. This brought the Mediterranean ships—Lord Warden, Prince Consort, Caledonia, Royal Oak, Bellerophon, and Enterprise—in one line in the centre, and signal was now made to part company, the Agincourt making "farewell." The pleasure of your company with this squadron has been great." The Lord Warden, in reply, signalled, "Admiral returns thanks in name of the Mediterranean Squadron, and wishes you a pleasant passage." The guns of the Lord Warden then fired a salute of nineteen guns to the Admiralty flag at the main of the Agincourt, which was returned by the Admiralty flagship with fifteen, and the Mediterranean division, led by Sir Alexander Milne's flagship, steamed out from its position between the starboard and port columns, each ship as she got out ahead of the Agincourt porting her helm and reversing her course round the latter ship's bows. It was a very stately and effective mode of departure, and, as a steam evolution simply, was the best executed of all by the Mediterranean ships since they had formed a division in the fleet. A few hours more, and the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons were each out of sight of the other as the one steered north and the other south. The sea which was, as already stated, unusually smooth at the commencement of the evolutionary drills, got up a long westerly swell as the day wore on, which more or less affected all the ships, and developed their rolling propensities in good style.

It had been arranged that on Monday, the 20th, the ships of the Channel Fleet should run into Corunna Bay and anchor there for the day, to give

an opportunity for a visit being paid to the Spanish Dockyard and Arsenal at Ferrol; but this intention was balked in its execution by the springing up of a gale in the afternoon, and the fleet was ordered again to sea, and signal made to steer a north-easterly course. The special correspondent of the *Times* describes the scene on board H.M.S. Agincourt:—

The wind grew into a gale during the night, and at daylight the next morning the scene was grand as the ships scudded along under close-reefed topsails and fore courses, with the wind lashing the sea into great ridges of broken water, the crests of which were blown away in gray masses furiously to leeward. At eleven a.m. the barometer was down to 29.27, the wind blowing excessively hard, and especially so in the squalls. It was impossible to see exactly what other ships than this were doing, but the *Monarch*, *Hercules*, and *Inconstant* appeared to be steering very widely. All had quite enough to do. The *Agincourt* had fifty men employed in steering her, fourteen at the wheel and the remainder at the relieving tackles, and even then at times she was almost unmanageable, taking charge of her wheel once and throwing one of the men up against the beams under the poop, and cutting a gash in his forehead of some inches in length, but fortunately without any material injury to the bone. The straps of the relieving tackle were carried away three times, and one bolt was drawn during the fore part of the day, the ship's ordinary measure of rolling being about 22 deg. each way. At 10.30 a.m. she took a sea aboard that burst open the garboard strakes of the first cutter hanging at the davits on her starboard quarter, and then, swinging through an arc of quite 50 deg., sent everything movable, on or between decks, flying. Men were on their backs in a moment and sliding away at a great pace for the lee scuppers. In the officers' cabins the furniture and fittings, not thoroughly secured, were shot clean out of their places and dashed against each other to their common destruction. In the ward-room mess the chairs flew wildly from side to side, the long table broke loose from its deck fastenings and doubled up in a broken arch amid the general wreck, and the few officers off duty and in the room at the time had to cling with all their strength to the iron columns supporting the deck above, and kick out furiously at the passing chairs to prevent their own legs being broken by them. The wind about this time backed the ship off from her course five points, split her foretopmast staysail, and, coming out at N.N.W., jammed the ships over to a leeward position in the bay. About one p.m. the mizen topsail was taken in, and the ship became afterwards a little more manageable than she had been during the preceding part of the day. The *Helicon*, in obedience to signal, parted company with the flag-ship and steamed away at her best against the gale for Queenstown, with orders to look out for the fleet, on the weather moderating, after her arrival at Queenstown, with the *Enchantress*, thirty miles south of Cape Clear. During the after part of the day the wind lost a good deal of the violence it had exhibited in squalls during the previous part of the gale, and about four p.m. the clouds overhead opened for a couple of minutes, enabling the navigating officers to take observations and fix the exact positions of the ships. With the wind nothing the barometer rose again, and at nine p.m. it had reached the point it originally fell from when first indicating the gale—30.09. This ship, with the *Minotaur* and *Northumberland*, kept well together, but at sunset the *Monarch* was only just distinguishable astern of them, and the *Hercules*, with the *Inconstant*, was altogether out of sight.

Dinner was a great difficulty, no doubt, on board all the ships in the evening, for although the wind gave indications of blowing itself rapidly out, now that it had got to the northward, there was a heavy broken sea running, in which the ships were rolling deeply. Here, in the ward-room mess, the dislocated table was brought into joint again, ballasted with "puddings," twenty feet long, and a many-stringed "fiddle," and dinner was eventually managed, notwithstanding the violent plunges and rollings of the great ship. Numbers of the men, during the time the gale had already lasted, had suddenly found themselves thrown on their beam ends on the deck, but all had escaped with slight bruises except in the instance of the man referred to at the wheel, and that of a marine who met with a most extraordinary bit of experience. A capstan bar got adrift from its place between the maindeck beams, and, striking the marine with great force on the back of his head, actually broke itself into two pieces. One of these next struck an arm rack, smashed it up, and liberated the arms, a cutlass sent adrift sticking its point into the marine's foot before he could comprehend what was the matter, with his head. On being examined by the surgeon it was found that his skull was not broken, and that a piece of ordinary sticking plaster was all that would be required for its cure! His foot will take a little longer to heal.

The wind blew heavily from N.N.W. and N. all the next night, and the ships rolled very much, the *Agincourt* washing away her port life-buoy. On Tuesday morning the wind had moderated further, and down to a steady breeze from W.N.W., with the sea rapidly smoothing down, and the ships began to unfold their wings again (the *Monarch* had re-taken her station in the weather division), and under increased sail, with their screws moving at slow speeds, worked up to windward again for Cape Clear from their leeward position in the bay.

The *Northumberland* sustained some damage, and lost two of her seamen overboard, and the *Hercules* was crippled aloft by the gale. All the vessels arrived at the rendezvous, thirty miles south of Cape Clear, on Thursday, except the *Inconstant*. It appears that this vessel having been disabled, put into Pembroke for repairs. The *Agincourt*, with the *Lords* of the Admiralty on board, led the Channel Fleet into Cork Harbour on Monday morning. The Lord-Lieutenant arrived in the city in the afternoon, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation. There are to be some new docks opened this week.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N.—During the past week 1,474 applications have been attended to, including those of 481 new patients.

SUICIDE OF THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

The mystery connected with the disappearance of Lord Justice Clerk Patton has at length received a very melancholy solution in the discovery of his body on Friday afternoon. The discovery was made in the bed of the river Almond, immediately below Buchanty Spout, and it is painful to have to add that the appearance presented by the corpse fully confirms the worst surmises that have been formed as to the manner in which his lordship came by his death. Malloch, the Perth boatman, who has for the last three days had charge of the exploring party, found that the apparatus with which he was supplied was insufficient for the thorough examination of the deep pools at Buchanty. He accordingly returned to Perth and provided himself with a sandboat boom or pole, such as is used by the boatmen to propel their vessels on the Tay. On his arrival at Glenalmond on Friday morning he attached an iron creeper to the lower end of the boom, and commenced dragging the river about twelve o'clock. He was assisted by Mr. Forrest, the overseer at the Cairnies, and a number of the workmen on the Glenalmond estates were employed in guiding the boat from which the exploration was conducted by means of ropes stretched from the river banks. Attention was in the first instance turned to the deep pool in the immediate vicinity of the fall; but at this point the strength of the current is very great, and the tests applied during the early part of the week had satisfied the searchers that there was little likelihood of the body being found there. The party accordingly worked gradually down the river, but the undertaking was found to be one of the most tedious and difficult nature. On reaching Buchanty Bridge, Malloch became much more hopeful of success. At this point the chasm through which the river flows becomes considerably wider, the strength of the current decreases, and a series of whirlpools are formed in deep hollows scooped out of solid rock. These were in succession examined with special care, but the first examination was without result. Malloch, however, was satisfied that it was here the body must have lodged if it went into the river at the point supposed. It was resolved to institute a second search, and, beginning underneath the bridge, Malloch again worked his way slowly down the river. The pool above referred to, and which is upwards of fifteen feet deep, he dragged with special care. For more than an hour he continued working the creeper over the rocky bottom. Weeds, shrubs, and branches of trees were brought to the surface, but there seemed not the least indication of the presence of the object sought for. The boatman, however, persevered in his exertions, and shortly after three o'clock he became convinced that the body lay at the bottom of the pool. With great care he again dragged his pole along the bottom, and in a few minutes he found that he had hooked some heavy substance. The catch he had obtained was, however, the slightest possible, and the greatest caution was necessary to prevent the creeper losing its hold. The few spectators who had collected about the bridge now rushed down to the water's edge, and the excitement became painfully intense; but Malloch kept himself perfectly cool and collected throughout. Instructing his assistants to keep the boat perfectly steady, he proceeded to raise the object he had hold of gradually to the surface. He had not obtained sufficient hold to enable him to lift it perpendicularly, and found it necessary to employ the pole rather as a lever to float it slowly upwards. At length he succeeded in bringing the object to the surface, but at a considerable distance from the boat. It now became apparent that the object was a corpse, and the interest of the bystanders was correspondingly intensified. Instead of taking the body into the boat, Malloch deemed it advisable to work it slowly towards the water's edge; and this he succeeded in doing, but not without considerable difficulty. An assistant on the bank straightway grasped the lapel of a coat, he in turn being grasped by another person to prevent him falling over the sloping bank into the deep pool beneath. Malloch thereupon dropped the pole, and springing ashore, got upon the point of a projecting rock, and succeeded in bringing the body to land. When examined, it was found to have been hooked by the right hand. It had been lying with the face downwards; but in rising, it had turned slowly round and floated for some time with the face upwards. The forehead was seen to be much bruised; the neck and breast were completely exposed, and there was a cut across the throat. It is said that the wound was not very deep; and there seems to have been but little blood upon the clothes, which consisted of a suit of black. Besides the injuries described there were no other marks upon the body, and the countenance is described as having been quite placid and serene. On being brought to the bank the body was taken charge of by Constable Wilson, of the county constabulary. It was wrapped in a white sheet, and conveyed on a stretcher to Glenalmond House, where it was placed in one of the bedrooms to await the attendance of the proper authorities.

After the discovery of the body, the spot where the razor-case and necktie were found on Tuesday afternoon was visited with renewed interest. It now seemed but too evident that the case had been one of suicide, and the whole circumstances pointed to the inference that there had been deliberate premeditation. It will be remembered that the articles referred to were found on a bank overhanging the Fall of Buchanty. The deceased appears to have advanced to the edge of this bank, which stands about five or six feet above the torrent, to have there cut his throat, and then allowed himself to fall backwards, instinctively clutching as he fell the ash

sapling growing on the bank, which was subsequently found with bloody finger-marks. The body would be swept at once into the deep pool below the linn, from which it subsequently drifted downwards to the pool where it was discovered.—*Scotsman*.

The Right Hon. George Patton was a Conservative, and when Lord Derby came into office in 1859 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland. In 1866 he became Lord Advocate, and was elected member for Bridgwater, which he contested twice at great expense. In the same year he was raised to the dignity of Lord Justice Clerk in room of Lord Glencorse, who succeeded the now Lord Colonsay as Lord Justice General. About the same time he was made a member of the Privy Council.

Within the last few weeks the late Lord Justice Clerk had been subpoenaed to give evidence before the Bridgwater Election Commissioners respecting the two contests which he fought in that borough in the summer of 1866, and this circumstance is believed to have greatly preyed on his mind. The *Daily News* believes that his lordship's reason gave way under the pressure of recent bereavement and of morbid fears and despondency. "The most delicate organisations are the most easily disorganised. Mr. Patton was fastidious and refined in taste, gentle and self-distrusting, nervously susceptible to the opinion of others, and always placing before him the highest standard of personal and judicial purity and honour."

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 29th, 1869.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland arrived on Monday at Cork, and this day he is to inaugurate the new Government docks at Haulbowline. The address which the Corporation of Cork presented to his Excellency referred to the new works as an instalment of "justice to Ireland," and pleaded for a general amnesty to those political prisoners who "loved Ireland not wisely, but too well." Earl Spencer, in his reply, reminded the civic dignitaries that "the first duty of a Government is to uphold the constitution of the country," and added that any extension of the clemency already shown to many of the prisoners was a matter requiring "most serious consideration."

At the meeting of the West Herts Agricultural Society, at Watford, on Monday, Lord Clarendon, replying for "The House of Lords and Commons," entered into a general vindication of the legislative capacity of the House of Lords, and referred briefly to the Irish land question. With regard to the latter subject, Lord Clarendon undertook to say what the Government would not do, namely, that they would not adopt any wild or subversive schemes. He did not say that exceptional legislation might not be necessary, but he thought it would be possible to pass a measure upholding the rights of property, and yet justifying the just demands of tenants.

Under the chairmanship of Sir Stafford Northcote, the Social Science Congress begins its thirteenth annual session at Bristol to-day. The gathering will be opened by a special service at the Cathedral, and the President's inaugural address is to be delivered in the evening. There is a Ladies' Conference in connection with this year's meeting.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Emperor Napoleon, at St. Cloud, yesterday. The Princess is said to be slightly indisposed.

Prince Arthur, after visiting Niagara Falls, has made an excursion upon United States territory to Buffalo, where he dined with ex-President Fillmore.

Several shocks of earthquake have been felt at St. Thomas, but no serious damage or loss of life is reported.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The receipts of English wheat were again very moderate. Business, however, progressed steadily, at Monday's reduced quotations. As regards foreign wheat, the show of samples was good, and far in excess of requirements. The demand was inactive, and sales were with difficulty concluded, at the recent decline. Moderate supplies of barley were brought forward. Fine malting produce was in moderate request, at previous prices; otherwise, the market was flat. Malt was dull, at late currencies. Fair supplies of oats were on offer. The trade was quiet, at previous prices. Beans were firm, but the inquiry was limited. In peas the transactions were restricted, at late rates. The flour market was inactive, at stationary prices.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE OF 1866.—It is announced that the Atlantic cable of 1866 has parted about seventy miles from Heart's Content, making the fourth fracture which has occurred in connection with this cable, and all on the Newfoundland side. About six weeks ago a fault was discovered in this cable a short distance from Valencia. Measures will be immediately taken to repair the fault complained of; meanwhile the 1865 cable remains in perfect working order.

THE HARVARD CREW have addressed a letter to the London Rowing Club thanking them for their uniform kindness and attention during the stay of the American boating men in England, and ending:—"We have left in your hands the boat in which we rowed the race. Will you oblige us by accepting it as a slight token of the regard we feel for the many worthy men who compose your club, and whom it has been our pleasure and honour to meet and know? We scarcely recall any specimen of our American manufactures that would be more appropriate, and hope that it may be of service to you."

THE OCEANIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Limited).
IRELAND TO NOVA SCOTIA DIRECT.

Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £600,000

(With power to increase), in 30,000 A Shares and 30,000 B Shares of £10 each. The A Shares are guaranteed a Preferential Dividend of 10 per cent. by the B or Ordinary Shares. Deposit £1 per share—5s. on application and 15s. on allotment. No calls to be made exceeding £3 10s. per share, nor at less intervals than two months.

CHAIRMAN.

The Right Honourable Earl Poulett.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Edward Cecil Bishopp, Bart.
Jacob Brett, Esq., C.E., Great Portland-street, W.
Walter H. Beaumont, Esq., 21, Austin Friars.
G. Carleton L'Estrange, Esq., Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
W. T. Howard, Esq., American Merchant, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street.
Colonel F. L. G. Paget, Farnham, Surrey.
Samuel Ryland Phipson, Esq., The Cedars, Putney.
J. Taylor, Esq., The Grove, Clapham-road.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Sewell and Edwards, Gresham House, E.C.

BROKERS.

J. C. and C. W. Morice, Warford-court, E.C., and their Correspondents.

BANKERS.

The National Provincial Bank of England, and its Branches.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

J. A. Longridge, Esq., M.I.C.E., Poets' Corner, Westminster.

ELECTRICIAN.

Mr. Peter Ramsay, E.E.

AUDITORS.

T. S. Evans, Esq., Coleman-street-buildings.
(And one to be chosen by Shareholders.)

SECRETARY (pro tem.)

Mr. H. R. Forster.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:—

101, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this Company are, to provide cheaper and more direct Ocean telegraphic communication generally. In the present case, by a direct line from the South-West Coast of Ireland to Sable Island and Halifax, Nova Scotia, which is in complete telegraphic communication with New York and America generally.

This Company's operations are based on a system of Deep-Sea Telegraphy, admitting the selection of that route, which is free from the risks of icebergs and anchorage, and enables the line of communication to be most cheaply constructed and laid, releasing the Telegraph world from its dependence on a "Great Eastern," and effecting a saving of 40 per cent. on first cost, with extra working capacity.

Another material feature in the adoption of this route is, that it is a through route, and avoids the dangers to which the present Atlantic Telegraph communications are subject from the breaking down of any tributary line they are obliged to use.

The tariff of the Atlantic Telegraph Companies is now reduced to 2s. per word. This Company proposes to commence with a uniform rate of 1s. 6d. per word, or 15s. for a message of ten words, with 7s. 6d. for every additional five words; press news and dispatches, 1s. per word.

The natural increase of telegrams is in a geometrical ratio inversely to the reduction of tariff, and analogous somewhat to our Postal Service, as has been fully demonstrated telegraphically, not only in this country, but elsewhere; consequently the Directors of this Company are doubtful whether they should not have reduced the rate still farther, but have resolved that the public shall answer the question.

The success of the Atlantic Cables opens up a wide field for commercial enterprise; whilst the high tariff rates incident to those costly cables, the amount of capital sunk and routes adopted, only point to the great public advantages to be obtained from competition, induced more especially from the fact that the capitals of the Atlantic Companies are in the aggregate threefold that which will now be needful to establish direct lines of communication from point to point between Europe and America.

The distance from the South-West Coast of Ireland to Sable Island is 1,000 nautical miles. £450,000 will provide for the construction of the Main Line from point to point, including all rights and privileges, leaving an ample margin for contingencies and completion of the communication to Halifax. The Directors have received offers to construct the line on these terms, the Contractors offering to take a large proportion of the contract price in Shares, of whichever class the Directors elect to allot them.

Estimating the traffic and the rate of transmission at 5,000 words per diem of 18 hours only as the working day, the aggregate receipts for the year would amount to £219,000
Less Working Expenses 20,000

Deduct 10 per cent. to form a Reserve Fund £190,000
£171,000

10 per cent. Preference Guarantee on the A Shares 30,000
£141,000

Would leave upon this estimate of traffic (only one-half the working capacity of the Line) a net profit on the B Shares of £141,000

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares can be had at the Office of the Company, or at the Brokers, where the Articles of Association may be inspected.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES:—

Royal Insurance Buildings, Lombard-street, London; Royal Insurance Buildings, North John-street, Liverpool.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Total Annual Revenue £800,000
Funds in Hand and Invested £1,700,000

The Royal has at each quinquennial Valuation published its Life Accounts in extenso, and has never amalgamated with any other Company.

A NEW AND VALUABLE SCHEME OF LIFE INSURANCE

Has just been prepared by the Company for issuing "COMPLETE LIFE POLICIES."

Restricting the payments of Premiums to a certain fixed number of years, and under which the Assured can discontinue his Policy at any time without suffering loss, as for every Premium paid the Policy will hold good for a proportionate amount, Security against Forfeiture being thus given.

Particulars may be had upon application at the Company's Office, or to any of the Agents.

JOHN H. M'LAREN, Manager.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the CAMBERWELL NEW ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

On TUESDAY, 5th October, 1869, SERMONS by the REV. O. WINSLOW, D.D., of Brighton, late of Bath, service to commence at Eleven o'clock a.m.; by the REV. ALEXANDER HANNAY, Chairman of the Board of Congregational Ministers. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

BAPTIST UNION.

The AUTUMNAL SESSION of the BAPTIST UNION will be held in BELVOIR-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 6th and 7th, 1869. Chairman, Rev. W. BROOK, D.D.

WEDNESDAY, October 6th, 10 a.m.—DEVOTIONAL SERVICE, presided over by the Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, F.R.G.S. ADDRESS by the CHAIRMAN.—MESSAGE of the COMMITTEES.—PAPER, by the Rev. C. WILLIAMS, of Southampton, on "The Policy of Nonconformists, in view of Ecclesiastical Disestablishment."—RESOLUTION on National Education.

THURSDAY, October 7th, 10 a.m.—DEVOTIONAL SERVICE, presided over by the Rev. S. GREEN.—PAPER, by the Rev. C. SHORT, M.A., of Sheffield, on "The Best Means of Overcoming the Religious Destitution of our Large Towns."—PAPER, by S. R. PATTISON, Esq., of London, on "The Relation of the Sunday-school to the Congregation and the Church." PAPER, by the Rev. D. GRACEY, of London, on "Precision in Doctrine."

A Programme of the various Religious Services in connection with the Session, will be forwarded, with the usual cards, to all Ministers and Delegates who give notice of their intention to be present.

Ministers and Delegates who require accommodation must apply, not later than the 29th inst., to the Rev. T. Lomas, Belgrave, Leicester; Rev. J. Jackson Goadby, Leicester; or William Bax, Esq., New Walk, Leicester.

No applications will be attended to after September 29th.

E. STEANE, D.D., } Secretaries.

J. H. MILLARD, B.A., } Secretaries.

T. LOMAS, } Local

J. JACKSON GOADBY, } Secretaries.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1869-70 will commence on FRIDAY, October 1, when the Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Professor GODWIN, at Seven o'clock p.m.

Information respecting the Ministerial and Lay Student Departments of the Institution may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the College, Finchley New-road, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.

LEADER PAGE.

An extra charge, of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines, or under.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line. Published by ARTHUR MIALl (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 13, Bonaventure-Street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their announcements.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

Per Quarter £ s. d.
" Half year 0 6 6
" Year 0 13 0
" 1 6 0

Unstamped copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. Bailey."—We should have been happy to have inserted his letter had it reached us before the discussion had closed in our columns.

"Ignotus."—Declined.

"J. S."—We cannot insert any more letters relative to the small farmers of Arran.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1869.

SUMMARY.

THERE are signs of reviving life in the political world. Agricultural meetings are becoming frequent, and though politics are nominally excluded from such gatherings, the rule is for the most part ignored. Some English landlords have already begun to utter their fears relative to the Irish land question. Lord Carnarvon has been expressing very liberal sentiments—he favours, for instance, long leases and small holdings—but he is averse to bringing the law to bear for the purpose. As the majority of Irish landlords refuse leases, his lordship's mere expression of opinion is of small consequence. Of more value is the speech of the Earl of Clarendon at the dinner of the West Herts Agricultural Society. The Foreign Secretary disclaims any idea of the Government having come to any definite conclusion on the subject—for the Cabinet Councils will hardly commence before the end of next month—but he assures the country that the Government will not adopt "any of those wild and subversive schemes of which we have heard so much during the last few days." This remark applies no doubt to the movement in favour of fixity of tenure, which is now being organised in Ireland. Lord Clarendon, however, considers exceptional legislation may be necessary with refer-

ence to the wants, the wishes and the usages of an agricultural people like the Irish. The extreme rights of the landlords are not consistent with justice. Though not often exercised, they are too often put in force, and ought to be abated. This language is far more definite than the weak phrases of the Marquis of Hartington. Lord Clarendon believes that if the rights of property are scrupulously upheld, and its duties rigidly enforced by law, a measure will be produced which will enable the Government and Parliament to say they have fulfilled their obligations, and entitle them to the support and praise of every honest man.

Our Foreign Minister has some agreeable news relative to European affairs. His lordship has been spending some time on the Continent, and has had an interview with the Emperor of the French. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, his lordship undertook the delicate task of informing Napoleon III. of the understanding that had been come to by Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, in case of the demise of the Emperor—the object being to preserve peace, check the contagion of a revolution in France, and as a means conducive to those ends not to thwart German unity. Lord Clarendon does not confirm this definite statement, which is probably somewhat coloured, but he says that he has had conferences with "persons who exercise no little influence on the destinies of Europe"; and as the result expresses his own personal belief "that at no time within the last three years, and at no time since the war between Prussia and Austria, have we had a fairer prospect of maintaining the inestimable blessings of peace." This welcome assurance neutralises any fears that might be excited by the hostile comments of the Paris press on the recent speech of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The many meetings in Ireland in favour of the release of the Fenian political prisoners are not free from the seditious spirit of Fenianism. The clemency of the Crown is asked rather as a right than a favour, and in some cases the Government are given to understand that the senseless rebellion in which the Fenians were engaged was a fine exhibition of patriotism, and they are threatened if they refuse an amnesty. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet are disposed to deal leniently with these political convicts, if their indiscreet friends will allow. In reply to an amnesty petition from the Total Abstinence Societies of Ireland, the Premier, while unable to give any pledge on the part of the Government, significantly praises the loyal and becoming language of the memorialists in characterising the offences for which the Fenian prisoners are suffering the penalty of the law. It is unfortunate that so many of the injudicious friends of the Fenian convicts, like Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., are retarding rather than hastening their release.

Parisians at the present moment show little concern about foreign politics, or domestic reforms. All their interest is at present monopolised by the terrible tragedy which has lately been enacted at Pantin, on the outskirts of the capital. A more ghastly story than that which now occupies the attention of the Paris press to the exclusion of almost every other topic has rarely been told. A whole family of eight persons, father, mother and children, has been massacred, and their remains were discovered a few inches below the soil. Trautmann, the chief murderer, and a young man, is in custody, but his accomplices have yet to be discovered, and the mystery that enshrouds this tragedy to be removed. Paris was never before so excited by a great crime. The circulation of the papers, which give revolting illustrations as well as sickening details, has increased beyond precedent, and on Sunday no less than 30,000 persons visited the scene of the murder. Sensationalism of the lowest type has lately received great development in France—the Government, taxing the political press, but giving immunity to papers which subsist on the record of real and imaginary crimes. The taste of the millions has become depraved, and has found in the Pantin massacre abundant horrors to satiate it. One of these days, perhaps when the Emperor succumbs to his maladies, this unwholesome state of feeling will produce disastrous results.

The tragical fate of the Lord Chief Justice Clerk—the second judicial dignitary in Scotland—has excited a shudder amongst ourselves, and will, it is hoped, tend to deepen the public abhorrence of the system of corruption which is being revealed before the election commissioners. Mr. Patton, whose abilities raised him to a high position in connection with the late Conservative Government, required a seat in the House of Commons, and was unhappily for himself, induced to stand for Bridgwater, which his friends won for him by

bribery. The story of that election, which took place several years ago, is now being revealed, and the Lord Justice Clerk was summoned before the Commissioners as a witness. Though hardly cognisant of what had been done at Bridgwater on his behalf, the sensitive nature of the Scotch Judge shrunk from the disgrace brought upon himself, and his position by these disclosures, and under very painful circumstances, he put an end to his existence at his country seat at Glenalmond.

The Œcumenical Council, which is to meet towards the close of the year, threatens to bring about a crisis in the Roman Catholic world. All the Catholic Powers, France included, have declined to send representatives to this conclave. A majority of the German bishops, while acknowledging their absolute loyalty to the Holy See, warn the Pope of the perils of proclaiming the Syllabus which repudiates modern civilisation and his own infallibility as a dogma; and for this friendly advice they are stigmatised as "German heretics," and their lay supporters are denounced as "rebels," by the ecclesiastical organ of the Court of Rome. Still the course which the Council is expected to take is the logical deduction from the Papal theory, though good Catholics, like Count Montalembert, are not prepared for slavish submission to the decrees of the Holy Father. Nor are all the German bishops; some of whom remind the Pope that his decisions will neither change the existing relations between Church and State nor oblige Roman Catholics to believe that God has appointed the Pope to be the Sovereign of all Sovereigns, nor exempt the clergy from all supervision of the secular authorities. In France, no less than Germany, the pretensions of Rome are viewed with much disfavour. Opinion has long been ripening there on the subject, and the bold letter of Father Hyacinthe has brought it to a head. "For many months," says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "the episcopacy of France has been sorely agitated and alarmed, but no one has yet ventured to put his perplexity into so many words, and say, 'The danger is this.' A few days since the Père Hyacinthe did this in the letter to the General of his Order. The effect is tremendous, and will increase with every hour. The Episcopacy of France and of every Catholic country sees now the banner raised round which it may rally; and it is to be hoped that Papism pure, used by the Jesuits to their own ends, may yet be worsted in the battle." But, however that may be, there is, no doubt, a signal increase of Protestantism in France at the present time.

Although the United States Government have apparently withdrawn their peremptory claims on Spain in connection with the Cuban rebellion, Marshal Serrano and General Prim have to contend with serious troubles at home. At Tarragona, a Republican demonstration has terminated in the assassination of the representative of the Governor, whose remains were brutally dragged through the streets by the populace. An attempt to disarm the Volunteers of Freedom at Barcelona, who sympathised with their brethren at Tarragona, was resisted. Barricades were erected, and after several hours' conflict the insurgents were defeated by the Government troops, after the loss of many lives. On Friday the Cortes will meet again, and dangerous discussions will probably ensue. Though it is now a year since Queen Isabella was deposed, there seems to be small prospect that Spain will soon settle down under a Government which will command general support.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

THE speech of the Marquis of Hartington at the dinner in connection with the annual cattle show at Lismore, suggests one or two topics for reflection, upon which the attention of the public might just now be usefully bestowed. The noble lord has seen fit, since the delivery of his address at the Cutlers' Feast, Sheffield, to moderate his tone to some extent, and to widen the area of agricultural interests over which he allows his sympathies to range. At Sheffield, he recommended something equivalent to a defensive league, to be organised with a view to secure the protection of capitalists against the encroaching claims of those whose only property is their skill and labour. At Lismore, in the centre of the Devonshire estates, addressing himself for the most part, we imagine, to his father's tenants, he seemed to recognise the fact that there are other rights worth considering by the Legislature besides the rights of landlords and of capitalists, and he fairly declared his conviction that Parliament would refuse to legislate for the benefit of any one class exclusively, and would not rest content with satisfying tenant farmers, unless by a policy which would insure some considerable improvement

for agricultural labourers. He purposely refrained, however, from sketching any outline of the measure which he might think adapted to the present and future wants of Ireland, and what he said upon the land question, he said in his individual capacity only, and not as a representative of the Government of which he is a member.

Alluding to the discussions now rife in farmers' clubs, and to the somewhat unqualified terms in which remedies for existing evils are not only proposed but demanded, he warned the tenants not to suppose that they were the only class interested in farming in Ireland; and, recognising the disclaimer generally volunteered by the clubs that they had no intention whatever of depriving the landlords of their property, he said that it could not be denied that the remedies they proposed might affect, possibly injuriously, the rights of the landlords. "Let them remember this," he continued, "that if there is one thing more than another they should bear in mind, it is this: that Englishmen will never consent to deprive, without adequate compensation, persons of any rights or advantages they may possess, which they have legally acquired, which they are now in possession of, and have not palpably misused." This is a bold assertion, and, strictly interpreted, would beg the whole question in dispute. Where unjust laws exist, and legal rights, however acquired, are plainly wrong in themselves and inflict wrong upon those against whom they are exercised, it is certainly a questionable version of the sentiment which rules in the minds of Englishmen, that such rights can never be abolished without giving compensation to those who will thereby lose them. Take, for instance, this question of the land, or, to speak in the language of the day, "the property of the landlord." In the first place, it has to be considered that property in land never has been, and never can be, so absolute and individual as property in personal goods and chattels. The landlord, it is true, is the owner, but not exclusively. There is a limited sense in which the proprietorship is shared with him by the public. A landlord has no right, as against the inhabitants of the country, to use his property therein to the manifest detriment of the people among whom he dwells. He may have, indeed, a legal right to clear his estates, however extensive they may be, or however situated, of all human beings; may make of a fertile district a comparatively barren waste, may convert it into a sheep-walk or a run for deer; and, acting in the spirit of the question, "May I not do as I will with mine own?" he may overspread with desolation that which, under other management, might have been a thickly-peopled area of plenty and contentment. Can any reasonable man contend that the rights of property which a landlord has in the soil should override the rights of the public to a better appropriation of the soil, or that if the policy of the nation required such an abridgement of those rights as to prevent the perpetration of the mischief we have supposed, the only just mode of carrying that policy into effect would be to buy off the power of doing wrong from those who should deem themselves in possession of the right to do it?

In the controversy which is now raging between the landlords and tenants, the question is not whether the former shall retain possession of his own property, but what that property really is, and what are the rights which morally, as well as legally, it carries with it. Everyone knows that the Duke of Devonshire is one of the best of landlords in Ireland, and that his extensive estates in that country are admirably managed for the advantage of his tenantry. But everyone knows, also, that he is armed with legal rights which, in the hands of less enlightened and beneficent proprietors, might be made to cover the grossest spoliation. By all means, assure to the landlords the continued ownership of their own property; but, surely this may be done without providing him with facilities for confiscating the property of others. The money which a tenant spends upon an estate in permanent improvements, indispensable to the profitable cultivation of the soil, as much belongs to him, and, when represented by farm buildings, continues to be as much his own, in right though not in law, as the money of the landlord represented by the soil. If the landlord now possesses the legal power to seize those buildings at a few months' notice and confiscate them to his own use, it is a bold thing to say Parliament will never deprive him of that power without giving to him adequate money compensation. Were Parliament to take his land from him for public purposes, Parliament would, of course, pay him a fair price for it—but this is not what anybody in his senses proposes to do. That which is expected of the

Legislature is that it will put an end to a legal potentiality of doing the moral wrong of appropriating to the use of the landlord that which justly belongs to the tenant; and this may, and probably will, be done without giving to the landlord any pecuniary compensation. The gist of the dispute is not whether *meum* may be converted into *tuum*, by a mere declaration of Parliament, but whether Parliament ought not to decide, in accordance with moral law, what shall properly be called *meum*, and what *tuum*.

We are afraid that the Marquis of Hartington has studied the question too exclusively from the landlord's point of view, and that he has too hastily rushed to the conclusion that what is not required for regulating the relations between a good landlord and his tenants, is not wanted for regulating the relation of a bad landlord to his tenants. Such a landlord as his father requires no law; he is "a law unto himself." His quick sense of justice, and his enlightened views of political economy, do all that is conducive to the just interests of those who farm under him, without the necessity of resorting to such dormant legal rights as the Legislature may hereafter think fit to deprive him of. But of what, in that case, will he have to complain, or what compensation can he urge a claim to? The legal potentiality vested in him to confiscate the property of others, is one which he does not wish to exercise because he could not exercise it without flagrant injustice. There are those who do exercise it, and who need to be restrained. The law which will restrain them need not alter his actual position, and will merely take from him supposed legal rights which he would never, and never ought to, put in force. So far as he is concerned, he will lose but a fictitious power—an abstract claim—which his sense of justice would prevent him from ever enforcing. And, as it is with him, so it is with many of the great Irish landlords. Their property will remain untouched. The bad rights which have been associated with the ownership of that property alone will perish. This we believe to be the wish and expectation of the vast majority of people in the United Kingdom.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

WE beg to call the thoughtful attention of our readers to a letter, given in our columns of correspondence, from the Rev. Richard Frederic Laughton, a missionary of the (English) Baptist Missionary Society, dated Chefoo, China. It will set before them some facts which are not generally known in this country, showing the real difficulties with which Christian missions have to contend in that vast empire, and it will suggest certain problems, of extreme difficulty and delicacy, which call for the earliest practical solution. The letter appears to have been occasioned by a short conversation which we shall all remember to have taken place in the House of Lords during the last Session, and in which the Duke of Somerset displayed so much ignorance and rancour in relation to missionary effort in China and elsewhere.

Two points of great importance seem to be placed beyond dispute by this interesting letter. Of these, the first that we shall notice, is the Treaty rights secured to missionaries. There have been not so much doubts as misstatements on this subject, on the ground of which heavy condemnation has been meted out to men who by no means deserved it. It will be remembered, in regard to the *Imeuts* which happened at Yang-Chow, that the small band of missionaries whose presence in that city occasioned it, were severely taken to task for rashly venturing outside of the limits to which the protective stipulations of the Treaty were confined, and thus imprudently furnishing a ground for dissatisfaction to the Chinese populace. The Treaty rights of the missionaries have no such limitation. Mr. Laughton says, and he makes good what he says by abundant proof, that the passports of missionaries are available for a year, "and if we choose to stop the whole of that time in any one city, or to make it our head-quarters for a year, we clearly have the right to do so, and whether we live amid the filth and noise of a Chinese inn, or seek the cleanliness and comfort of a private house, is a matter of taste and convenience which each one has a right to decide for himself." In fact, the right is not disputed by the Chinese Government. In an imperial rescript which Mr. Laughton has transcribed for our enlightenment, it is expressly conceded. "We consider"—these are the words—"that since the right to propagate Christianity is included in the treaties, it is difficult for us openly to prohibit it." But what is of still more force, as showing that this is not a mere paper stipulation, is the fact that it has all along, and extensively, been acted upon without being officially challenged. The facts adduced by Mr

Laughton, prove this beyond all room for cavil.

The second point brought out by this letter to which we invite special attention, is that the people of China, apart from the officials, are not averse to the spread of missionary establishments. We have heard this before from a very high authority, and are glad to have his testimony confirmed. Taken as a whole, they are well disposed towards missionaries. If they object to them at all, it is because they dislike foreigners, and not on account of their religious work. There are many of them living at this moment unmolested in the interior of the country, and the "foreign scholars who exhort to virtue," or "preachers of the doctrine of Jesus," as they are described by the Chinese, do not, as a rule, meet with unfriendly treatment. A missionary, indeed, may safely travel where a trader is compelled to turn back. This simple fact disposes of Lord Clarendon's advice that missionary enterprise should be content to follow in the wake of commerce and civilisation.

Granted, then, that it was wise in Lord Elgin to stipulate for freedom to propagate the Gospel, in the treaty which he concluded with the Chinese Government—a concession we are not disposed to make—there appears no reason in the present state of things why the protection which is readily secured to British citizens who visit China for the purpose of trade, should not be as ungrudgingly bestowed upon British citizens who visit China for religion's sake. There really seems to be no ground for making any distinction between the two, so far as the action of the British Government is concerned; and it is confessedly important in the transactions between Western and Eastern Powers, that the former should allow no intentional breach of treaty stipulations to be passed over lightly. The inception of the difficulty was not that of the missionaries, but of the representative of the British Government, and it is somewhat ungracious that the British Government, speaking by the mouth of its Foreign Secretary, should be the first to complain of its inconvenience.

The religious propriety, however, of appealing to force in defence of missionary enterprise, is another and far wider question—and one upon which we have more than once stated our opinion. Tried by the standard of the Gospel, we cannot approve of this method of securing the safety of Christian missionaries. Herein, unless we have misread his letter, we differ widely from Mr. Laughton.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

THE Peace Society have published a paper relative to "the present condition of Europe" which cannot be said to be inopportune. Public feeling throughout the civilised world is steadily growing in favour of the maintenance of peace. None of the European nations are at war. No sooner are there any indications of serious misunderstanding, as last year between Turkey and Greece, and at the present moment, between the Sultan and the Egyptian Viceroy, than the other Powers interpose to prevent a resort to arms. It cannot indeed be said that international jealousies have altogether died away. But Prussia and Austria do not think of going beyond sharp diplomatic notes, and it is now being discovered that common interests, and the policy of both Governments will best be subserved by the resumption of more cordial relations. France has ceased to trouble herself with the affairs of North Germany, and is absorbed in domestic reforms; Italy has no visible foe except the Court of Rome, against which armies are of no avail; Russia is wholly taken up with the politics of Central Asia; Spain has disclaimed all European alliances, and is engaged in a vain effort to recover Cuba; and all the smaller European States are anxious only to be left alone in the pursuit of peaceful arts.

But with all these favourable indications, Europe suffers from chronic disquietude. It is not the aggressive designs of monarchs, or the ambition of statesmen, or the bellicose tendencies of nations, that are at the bottom of this disturbed state of feeling, but the huge armaments which are maintained by the great Powers. "The number of men that, under all designations, are trained to the use of arms in Europe, cannot," says the paper referred to, "be estimated at less than six or seven millions. The cost in all ways of these armed men, and of the military establishments of which they form part, is so enormous that they cannot be stated without having the appearance of gross exaggeration. The practical effects of this system are deplorable. It embarrasses the finances of

States, imposes upon the people a burden both of taxation and military service which is almost too heavy to be borne; it is a fruitful source both of misery and demoralisation to society, while, far from being any guarantee of peace, it engenders such constant disquietude and mutual distrust between the nations as to render peace, in the true sense of the word, all but impossible; for even when actual war is not raging, it is not peace, but only an armed truce, that obtains in Europe."

Is there no remedy for this great and ever increasing danger to the civilised world? When we find sovereigns expressing a fervent desire for peace, democratic congresses recording their opinion that war is fratricidal and unnatural, and volunteer riflemen protesting their desire to cultivate international unity, can no practical means be discovered for putting into practical shape this universal sentiment, and delivering Europe from its present menacing condition of an armed truce? Must the energies and capacities of several millions of the population of Europe be absolutely wasted, and the finances of every State continue to be disordered in order to keep up armaments which are not needed, and to guard against dangers which are confessedly imaginary? Not only are peace principles popular on the continent, but there is a general concurrence of opinion as to the means by which they could be realised. Some fixed and generally accepted method of arbitration for settling international differences, and a common agreement between the Great Powers for a mutual and simultaneous reduction of armaments, would ensure the desirable object.

But obvious as is the remedy for the great evil under which the civilised world groans, the practical difficulty is the mode of its application. Who is to take the initiative? It is vain to hope that European potentates will seek popularity in this direction. The Emperor Napoleon amid all vicissitudes still clings to his armed legions; the King of Prussia has a passion for playing at soldiers; and the Austrian Sovereign declines to reduce his armed host. The Peace Society propose a concerted movement among the principal nations of Europe in this direction. It is suggested in the paper before us that if the question of arbitration and of the armaments could be brought before the several legislatures at or about the same time, the effect could not fail to be highly advantageous:—

It would give expression in the most legitimate and authoritative form, to the strong feeling of dissatisfaction with the present system of armed rivalry and mutual suspicion, and all the incalculable evils that follow in its train, which beyond all doubt largely prevails among the people in every country in Europe. It might encourage the Governments to take some practical steps for mitigating and moderating at least, so serious an evil, by showing them that, in any effort of that nature they might make, they would be supported by an imposing array of public opinion, not only in their own, but in every other nation. And, in any case, if it did no other good, the mere raising of a discussion would at least call attention to the evil, and set thoughtful and generous minds to work to seek a remedy.

The advantages which would follow the carrying out of this proposal are clear enough, and its realisation is not altogether visionary. Every country of Europe can number at least a small band of zealous advocates of peace—persons of position and influence who could take the initiative in their respective legislatures. If the Peace Society can organise such a movement, they will go far to realise the object they have in view. A few years ago the scheme would have been impracticable. Now constitutional government is the order of the day. Every continental nation, except Russia and Turkey, enjoys representative institutions, and zealous Parliaments are able to enforce their wishes on reluctant sovereigns.

In this meritorious work our own Legislature and Government might lead the way. The present condition of Europe would give relevancy and point to a fresh discussion of the whole subject in the House of Commons, and a resolution adopted by that assembly in favour of arbitration and disarmament could not fail to have a beneficial effect upon the Parliaments of other countries. Armed with such an opinion, our Government might appeal with some effect to the other Cabinets of Europe. Lord Clarendon, if report be true, has been recently taking counsel of Continental statesmen with a view to avert any catastrophe should France be left without a guiding hand. For the present that peril is averted. But the danger to Europe arises more from her standing armaments than from the precarious life of the Emperor Napoleon; and we cannot doubt that an Administration which contains a Gladstone and a Bright would rejoice in using all its influence to put an end to the armed truce which ever threatens the peace of Continental nations, and paralyses their industry and commerce.

FAMINE FEVER IN LONDON.

THE condition of the London poor has repeatedly furnished a theme for writers aiming at merely sensational effects, but the most startling feature yet presented by them will often appear cold and tame compared with the actual existing reality. Words are sometimes, even at the best, a poor and ineffectual substitute for eyesight, and a few hours passed in the midst of a portion of our metropolitan destitution and misery enable one to procure a more adequate idea of the vastness and apparent immobility of London pauperism than could possibly be procured by years of mere reading. Everywhere are the destitute and miserable poor to be found amongst us. East, west, south, and north, they continually confront our gaze like some hideous spectre which refuses to be exorcised. Within the shadow of our grandest palaces are to be found human dens as unutterably foul and unspeakably wretched as any in St. Giles's or Whitechapel. The noble towers of Westminster, and even some of the most splendid mansions of Belgravia, look down on scenes fully as repulsive and sickening as any recorded by the pen of a Dickens, a Mayhew, or a Greenwood. For good or for evil, we have the poor always with us; the grisly skeleton haunting our festivities, and in the maddest hour of our enjoyment striking a cold chill to our hearts or numbing our souls with a vague indefinable kind of terror. Vainly have we striven to successfully combat the evil, to bring about a better state of things; the neglect and wrongs of centuries are not to be rectified in a day, and we fear that for many a year to come the question of metropolitan pauperism will be continually demanding our gravest consideration. There is no fear of our forgetting our social obligations, although we may neglect to discharge them. The cry of the poor will always make itself heard, however closely or carefully we may stop our ears and shut up our hearts.

Already we have indications that during the approaching winter the condition of the London poor will become one of the most prominent topics of every-day discussion. In some of the casual relief wards of the metropolitan workhouses the percentage of able-bodied pauperism is unprecedentedly large for this time of the year, while the medical journals inform us that we are seriously threatened with a new epidemic in the shape of "famine fever." This latter result has, however, been anticipated for some time, especially by the various metropolitan medical officers of health. According to the *Lancet* the dreaded disease has actually made its appearance, several unmistakable cases having been treated in King's College Hospital and in the Fever Hospital. The disease is said to be the same as that which, since the middle of the last century, has been frequently recognised among the poor and destitute classes of Ireland and Scotland. It is purely the result of bad or insufficient food, want of cleanliness, and unhealthy lodging accommodation, three evils which, despite all our boasted sanitary rules and precautions, still abound to a most fearful extent, not only in the metropolis but throughout the kingdom. We have something more to do than merely give money toward the relief of the poor, or inundate their homes with religious tracts which they cannot or will not read. It is by improving their physical condition that we can best promote their social and intellectual welfare. Apart from the bodily mischief engendered by the habitual consumption of adulterated and unwholesome drinks, a considerable amount of disease is occasioned by the use of bad meat among the poor. Week after week the market inspectors seize large quantities of diseased flesh intended for sale, but still larger quantities escape their vigilance, and are disposed of in the Saturday-night and Sunday-morning markets, the chief purchasers being the more needy members of the industrial community. Sometimes the meat is devoured in a semi-raw condition, ignorance or want of means preventing the purchasers from properly cooking it. If some of those interested in the sale of Australian meat were to open large and cheap dining halls in the poorer districts, they would probably do much to counteract the temptation to purchase cheap diseased food. Hitherto the experiment of cheap dining halls has never been fairly tried, as in Glasgow or Manchester, in the metropolis. There has been either too much of the charitable element in such efforts, or they have degenerated into purely speculative affairs.

Want of cleanliness is an evil which will continue so long as water companies and landlords are allowed to have their own way. Of late two or three of the water companies have exhibited a more liberal disposition, but there are others which omit no opportunity of curtailing the water supply to the poorer class of tenements. They evidently think that people who cannot afford to pay for water have

no right to remain on the face of the earth, but this is a point on which they will be undeceived before long. Thanks to recent legislation, few houses, however humble their character, can be erected without some provision being made for a proper supply of water. The deficiency is to be found chiefly in that class of dwellings, the existence of which gave rise to Mr. Torrens' famous Act. Unfortunately, in some parishes the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act has become little more than a mere nonentity. The most culpable portion of the house-owning interest are generally the most powerfully represented in the vestries, and a medical officer who properly discharges his duty incurs the risk of their grave displeasure, in other words, the penalty of dismissal. Still, something is being done. Recently at Hackney several houses were demolished, and others closed, by order of the vestry. They were in a most horrible condition, yet their owners refused to do anything, nor would the miserable tenants leave until literally compelled. No wonder, when such places exist, when so much difficulty is experienced in the attempt to suppress them, that we should be threatened with outbreaks of epidemical fever.

Mr. Liddle, the medical officer of Whitechapel, says, "It is in the unhealthy localities of large towns that pauperism usually begins and is continued. This may, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that the majority of the inhabitants of the dirty and overcrowded places are both physically and mentally unable to work at such employment as will secure to them the means of honestly supporting themselves and families. Any occupation which does not require much physical exertion is preferred, and hence many of this class take to begging and thieving for a livelihood. Consumption and other forms of mesenteric disease are in these badly ventilated places of frequent occurrence, both among the children and the adults. All such persons must be supported by the Poor-rate, for they are unable to support themselves. It is therefore to the unhealthy dwellings of the poor that public attention must be directed, and in my opinion, nothing short of the pulling down of the numerous houses situated in the close localities in London, and preventing the persons now occupying these houses from overcrowding other localities, will, in any appreciable degree, diminish sickness, pauperism, and the large criminal class, who congregate in these densely populated places." We must do something more than establish relief committees, form religious missionary associations, or extend our Poor-law machinery; we must labour yet more earnestly, more assiduously in the cause of sanitary reform. We can expend thousands, nay millions, in the construction of useless fortifications or senseless and unprofitable wars, but we grudge the expenditure of a few hundreds in improving the dwellings of our poor. As Mr. Liddle very justly remarks:—"It is very easy but futile to say that the poor, as a class, are so dirty and demoralised that it is in vain to attempt to teach them habits of cleanliness and to give them clean and comfortable homes, and so make this an excuse for doing nothing either to instruct them or to improve their habitations. The fact is, that our efforts in these directions have been upon a very small scale, and the result corresponds with our efforts." Perhaps, now that we are threatened with an outbreak of famine fever, which may prove the precursor of other yet more fatal diseases, that, like typhus, respect neither rank nor age, self-interest may prompt us to a course of action which not all the pleadings of loving-kindness and humane feeling could have otherwise induced us to enter upon. Truly we are a strange and incomprehensible people.

A LUCKY MILLINER.—The Albany *Argus* reiterates the story that a young milliner in Washington county has fallen heir to 17,000,000 dols., left her by a young Englishman, who became enamoured of her while travelling in this country. She has been promised 5,000,000 in December, and the balance as soon thereafter as possible. Miss Gray, the fortunate heiress, is said to be about thirty years of age. She has a mother and sisters to enjoy it with her. —*New York Times*.

MR. BRIGHT AS A SCRIPTURE-READER.—A Rochdale correspondent sends the following to the *Leeds Mercury*:—"A short time ago, at a meeting held in Elliott-street Schoolroom, Rochdale, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, in the course of his remarks, said that a circumstance that had come under his observation recently had afforded him much pleasure and encouragement in his work. In the course of his visiting the sick, he had had a conversation with an invalid girl, who informed him that Mr. Bright, when at his Rochdale home, often came to read to her from the Bible, and show her what the Saviour so beautifully terms 'the way of life'; 'and,' added the woman, 'he does it as well as a minister.'" 'Why,' joyfully retorted the rev. gentleman, 'isn't he a minister—the greatest minister in England?'"

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* makes the following interesting statement relative to Lord Clarendon's visit to that capital:—

Lord Clarendon, I am told, had a mission when he lately paid a visit to St. Cloud. The prospect of the death of Napoleon III., which a few weeks ago everybody was brought to consider as a more than possible proximate event, led the Great Powers to consider what might be the consequences. And if I am rightly informed, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England came to an understanding as to the course which they would pursue under given circumstances, the object being to preserve peace, check the contagion of a revolution in France, and as a means conducive to those ends not to thwart German unity. Lord Clarendon's delicate task was to make the French Emperor aware of this agreement between the four Powers. The announcement was received, as was to be expected, by many assurances that nobody could be more desirous than the Emperor was to preserve the peace of Europe. Should the advice really be taken in good part the happiest results may be expected. Divested of diplomatic compliments, I believe the intention of the Powers has been to tell the Emperor how his hands are tied, so far as regards any attempt to combat opposition at home by the diversion of war. Coincidentally I have no doubt that every effort will be made to induce Prussia, whether on the Baden or any other question, not to give any provocation to France. Provocation would be a godsend to the war party. I am happy to believe that, whatever may happen to the French dynasty, the good sense of the world will prevent a general war.

The Emperor Napoleon is now said to be in excellent health. His Majesty works every day, and takes an active part in the transaction of public business. The rumours that the Emperor will proceed to Vichy or Biarritz are entirely void of foundation. The preparations for the Empress's visit to Constantinople are going forward, and it is expected that she will leave on Saturday next. The *Official Journal* denies the rumours of impending changes in the command of the first army corps.

The *Peuple Français*, commenting on the speech delivered by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Diet, says that the Baden Government seizes every opportunity of manifesting its tendency towards union with the North German Confederation. The *Peuple* concludes as follows:—"Past events are not of a character to inspire confidence in the sovereign of Baden, but the Treaty of Prague still exists. If this fact can be forgotten in Karlsruhe, it ought to be remembered in Berlin."

General Fleury has been appointed ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg. The *Constitutionnel* calls this appointment "a satisfaction given to the 116 deputies who signed the Parliamentary interpellation. The Grand Equerry was, in fact, one of the most ardent partisans of constitutional reform." Some persons suppose the St. Petersburg Embassy will be a transition stage to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, General Prim and M. Olazaga inquired, in their late audience at St. Cloud, what view the French Emperor would take of the abandonment of the island of Cuba by Spain nominally to the inhabitants, but eventually with a view to its annexation to the North American Republic. The Emperor replied—"If you must lose the colony sooner or later, it had better be sooner, while you are likely to get some millions for doing so, than later, when you will probably get nothing."

BELGIUM.

When the rifle-shooting at Liège was concluded, the volunteers went to Spa, where the matches commenced on Wednesday morning. The most successful scores at long range were made by the British marksmen. The Lord Mayor of London and Mr. Sheriff Cotton were entertained by the Burgomaster of Spa at a grand banquet on the same day. At night the town was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the foreign visitors.

On Wednesday evening M. de Lagueronnière, the French Minister, gave a grand dinner to the Ministers, the chief officers of the army and the Garde Civique, and to the staff officers of the French National Guard. M. de Lagueronnière proposed "The Health of the King of the Belgians." He thanked his Majesty's Ministers for their coming to receive the farewells of his countrymen, and then displaying the loyal sympathy they felt for France and the Emperor. In speaking of Belgium, M. de la Guéronnière said:—"Gentlemen,—Belgium, which has obtained her freedom by her own courage, instituted by the imprescriptible right of nations and vivified by liberty—that Belgium which Europe honours, France respects. France considers her as her ally in all those conquests of peace, progress, and civilisation which are the tradition, honour, and object of her policy." M. van der Stichelen replied to this speech, and expressed the most cordial sympathy for France and the Emperor. A large crowd assembled before the French Legation, and shouted, "Vive la France!" the National Guard responding by crying, "Vive la Belgique!" The French National Guard took their departure at eleven o'clock, when they received a complete ovation.

A grand State banquet was given on Thursday evening at the Royal Palace, Brussels, in honour of the Lord Mayor of London, at which the English, French, and Prussian Ministers were present.

On Saturday there was a monster ball for objects of charity at the Chemin de Fer du Midi Station. On this occasion the volunteers were the guests of

the King. It was honoured by the presence of his Majesty and the Comte de Flandre; all the members of the *Corps Diplomatique* assisted at it, and it is estimated that the general company numbered not fewer than from 8,000 to 9,000 ladies and gentlemen. No such magnificent affair in the way of a ball had ever been witnessed before in Brussels.

SPAIN.

There have been some serious outbreaks at Tarragona and Barcelona. At the former place on Tuesday there was a Republican meeting, after which a procession marched through the town, accompanying General Pierrad, and bearing flags with unconstitutional devices. The secretary of the *ad interim* governor attempted to put down these flags, when the crowd rose against him and killed him, afterwards dragging his body through the streets. A considerable number of persons were taken into custody. The Republican leader, Pierrard, whose arrest had been ordered, effected his escape, but he has since been taken. The Republican clubs were closed, and the Volunteers of Liberty disarmed.

An insurrection has broken out at Barcelona in consequence of the resolution to disarm some volunteer battalions whose commanders had protested against the arrest of General Pierrad and the disarmament of the Tarragona volunteers. Severe fighting occurred from ten o'clock on Saturday night, the volunteers having formed barricades. The troops carried them and all the other positions by two o'clock next morning, and the movement is reported to be repressed; many were killed and wounded. Seventy prisoners have been sent on board vessels, including the Republican Deputies Serrallana and Salvany, who, having unsuccessfully tried to induce the Governor not to disarm the volunteers, had taken sides with the rebels.

The Government intend to compel the bishops to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution.

The Spanish Mediterranean fleet was, at the date of the last advices, assembled at Carthage prior to the departure of a portion of it for Cuba. The Spanish Government has courteously declined the proposition of the United States Government to mediate between Cuba and Spain—that is to say, on the basis proposed by the United States, namely, that Spain should unreservedly acknowledge the independence of the island, being reimbursed for the value of the Government property, and that slavery should be abolished forthwith. It would appear that the United States Government had previously declined, or at least ignored, the basis proposed by the Spanish Government, namely, that a general amnesty should be granted, and that the votes of the inhabitants be taken on the question whether they will remain with Spain or be independent.

The Paris papers state that the King of Portugal has addressed a letter to the Marquis de Loulé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, contradicting the rumour that he had accepted the crown of Spain. His Majesty says in addition:—"I was born a Portuguese, and I will die a Portuguese."

AUSTRIA.

In consequence of a circular from the Minister of the Interior, the provincial Diets of Austria are taking into consideration the advisability of making the elections to the Reichsrath direct, instead of, as at present, indirect. The Diets of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, and Silesia, are already discussing motions in favour of this change; and a proposal that the number of the members of the Lower House of the Reichsrath should be doubled, has also been brought forward.

The Vienna *Presse* contains an article on the friendly relations between the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, in which it says:—

The first suggestion of the approaching visit of the Crown Prince of Prussia to Vienna, which is rightly regarded as the first actual step towards reconciliation, proceeded quite spontaneously from Berlin, and was met with great willingness and friendship by the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is hoped that the renewal of friendship between the Austrian and Prussian Courts will also lead to a restoration of friendly relations between the two countries. "If a reconciliation is not a necessary consequence, but only a probable result of the visit of the Crown Prince, it is because the real removal of the hitherto existing coolness can only be attained by the creation of new and tangible bases for an understanding. It will be requisite for Austria and Prussia to come to an agreement upon the South German question,—a result which can only be brought about by both Powers honourably and sincerely relinquishing every absolute influence in the reconstruction of the Southern States and by their completely recognising the right of the South Germans to settle their own future position, and by their leaving matters there to develop themselves. The reconciliation with Prussia can, moreover, in no way affect the friendly relations maintained by Austria with France, and the French Government."

GERMANY.

The Baden Chambers were opened on Friday by the Grand Duke in person, who delivered the speech from the throne. His Highness said it was with pleasure that he announced the establishment of more intimate relations between the Grand Duchy and the North German Confederation. He also rejoiced to observe the growth of the sentiment of nationality, which tended to effect a constantly-increasing community between the German States. His Highness further expressed a hopeful confidence in the development and strengthening of the Zollverein. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—

It is now no secret that the incurable disease from which the Grand Duke suffers makes him most anxious

to retire from the cares of sovereignty; and, in case of his abdication, the proclamation of his son, aged nine years, under the regency of the Grand Duchess, who is a daughter of the present King of Prussia, would be hailed with great satisfaction by the Prussian party as a preliminary step to final incorporation. Though the Berlin Cabinet still maintains ostensibly a reserved attitude, it is certain that any overtures proceeding from Carlsruhe would be warmly welcomed, as four Prussian secret committees established at Freiburg, Mannheim, Constance, and Carlsruhe have been for some time engaged in busily propagating ideas of annexation.

It appears from the German papers that better relations are being established between Austria and Prussia. A short time since it was noted, as a favourable sign, that Count Beust had sought an interview with the Queen of Prussia at Baden, and had been invited to dine with her Majesty directly afterwards. Intelligence from Berlin now mentions that an invitation has been sent, or is on the point of being sent, to the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia to spend a few days in Vienna before proceeding to Italy, where the Prince will shortly embark for Egypt. Some diplomatic changes are also talked of, which, though unimportant in themselves, are looked upon as evidence that a better feeling is likely to prevail between the two Governments. Count Beust has arrived at Munich, and has had an interview with Prince Hohenlohe.

The Prussian Diet will meet on the 6th of October. The Baden papers tell of a dinner given with very cordial hospitality by the Crown Princess Victoria of Prussia to Count Beust at Baden, and infer from it that Prussia and Austria are getting better friends. It appears that no less than seventy foreign officers were present at the manoeuvres in Pomerania.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The *Turkish* of Constantinople publishes a violent article against the Viceroy's attitude in resisting two of the most important terms imposed upon him in the Grand Visier's second letter, and in proposing to refer the whole question to the Great Powers. According to the same journal, the Grand Visier entirely rejects such propositions, and insists upon the complete acceptance of the terms of his second letter. The *Turkish* recommends the Porte to withdraw forthwith all privileges granted subsequently to the firman of 1841, and to dismiss Ismail Pasha, and appoint Mustapha Faryl Pasha Viceroy in his stead. The French and English counsels are, it is said, in favour of the acceptance of the reply of the Viceroy without insisting upon the points relative to the Budget and foreign loans mentioned in the letter of the Grand Visier. This view is also held by the Austrian and Italian Ministers, while the Russian and Prussian remain neutral. The Porte stands firm. The visit of the Viceroy has been adjourned for the present.

AMERICA.

It was rumoured in New York on the 22nd that General Sickles had been instructed to demand a reply to his note, which implies an intention to press matters to extremities. The premium on gold in New York rose four per cent. on this announcement, a fact which is the less surprising if we remember the declaration made by the Spanish Government, that in the event of war it would not feel bound by the Declaration of Paris against privateering. A telegram from New York of the 24th says:—"A degree of wild excitement prevailed in the New York gold-market to-day, and the premium was forced up to 162½ at noon. The movement then broke down, the premium falling to 133. The market was completely demoralised. The speculations were caused by clique operations, and have no reference to political affairs."

The New York Democratic Convention met on Wednesday. Resolutions were adopted opposing Grant's Administration, demanding a general amnesty, the reduction of the army, the subordination of military to civil power, the payment of debt according to contract, the equalisation of taxes, the reduction of tariff to a revenue basis, protection of American citizens in Great Britain and Cuba, and opposing negro suffrage and amendment to the Constitution.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention has re-nominated all the present State officers, and has adopted resolutions endorsing President Grant's course and denouncing the taxation of bonds under any form. They also repudiate Mr. Sumner's speech before the Convention, and, at the same time, endorse the Republican financial policy. Moreover, they favour non-intervention in Cuban affairs, excepting by way of mediation, and declare that the insurgents are not yet entitled to belligerent rights. The resolutions affirm that the United States suffered incalculable injury during the rebellion by the aid and encouragement given by Great Britain to the rebels. For the present, however, it would be enough to expose British responsibility; the question of the reparation to be offered or accepted is a matter for further consideration. The settlement of the American claims by the transfer of Canada to the United States was impracticable; Canada was already gradually approaching union with the United States.

A special despatch to the *New York Post* states that Minister Motley writes to Washington that he is not satisfied with his instructions in regard to the Alabama claims. He thinks if the subject could be reopened—to which course the British Ministry is favourable—that a treaty satisfactory to both Governments could be made.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A decree has been issued by the Minister of the Interior in Roumania, forbidding the ecclesiastical

authorities to place under arrest any of their clergy on any ground whatever.

An eruption of Mount Etna took place on Sunday. On the eastern side of the mountain two torrents of lava are flowing into the Valle del Bue.

The President of the Haytian Republic, Salnave, has been shot in an attack on Aux Cayes, and his wounds are believed to be mortal. The contest in the island still rages with unabated fury.

A novel scheme has been projected in the holy city of Benares. A "Church of Truism" is proposed to be opened, one portion of which is to be set apart for Christian worship, another for Mahomedans, and a third for Hindoos!

The *Bombay Gazette* says the Secretary of State for India has authorised the grant of an allowance of 600*l.* per annum, or 500 rupees a month, for the maintenance and education in India of Alamayo, Theodore's son.

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is now the only country in Europe, except Russia and Turkey, which has no representative assembly, and where the Government is not obliged to publish a budget.

DR. HALL, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER, arrived at New Bedford on the 26th, from Repulse Bay, after an absence of five years. He discovered the skeletons of several of Sir John Franklin's party at King William's Land, and he has brought numerous relics of the expedition.

STATE OF INDIA.—It is officially announced that unless the next harvest is abundant throughout Northern India, no grand durbar will be held at Agra in January. Late reports from Rajpootana state that want, misery, and mortality are on the increase, and that a plague of locusts had been superadded to those of famine and pestilence. The Shah of Persia has accredited an envoy of rank to the Court of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Prince Arthur was cordially welcomed at Montreal on Saturday, at Toronto on Monday, and at London on the following day. The American press continued to publish articles urging his Royal Highness to pay a visit to the United States. An absurd rumour has been set afloat in New York to the effect that the Fenians have held a secret meeting there and resolved to abduct the Prince during his Canadian tour.

PANIC IN SOUTH AMERICA.—M. Falb's predictions that the west coast of South America was to be destroyed about this time by some convulsion of nature had continued exciting the fears of all classes along the coast, which was rapidly losing its inhabitants. Business of all descriptions was at a standstill. According to the latest advices the fears of the inhabitants had risen to extreme terror from earthquakes recurring. Severe shocks had been felt at Copiapo. The city of Iquique was deserted. Severe shocks were felt there on the 15th and 16th August. At Arica, forty shocks of earthquake occurred on the 19th, all more or less strong. Similar reports of earthquakes had been received from Tacna and Arequipa. Much apprehension was felt of the dreaded forthcoming October 1st.

THE BRAHMINES AND THE HINDOOS.—It is well known that the Government of India has always respected and held itself liable for the endowments of Hindoo temples existing at the time of its taking over the several parts of the country now under British rule. It pays the money thus due to the temple committees, which are composed of the leading natives of the places to which the temples belong. But the Bombay papers now inform us that the "native committee" of the hill temple of Parbutti—which overlooks the city of Poona, as Stirling Castle does the Cause of Stirling, or Dumbarton Strathclyde—have petitioned Government to suspend all payments to the temple until its Brahmins consent to submit proper accounts of the expenditure of the same within the terms of the endowment.

THE GERMANS AND THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter of a tourist in the United States:—"It is quite a mistake to suppose that there is any prejudice here against individual Englishmen; indeed, I doubt whether any is entertained against Englishmen at all, although both Germans and Americans look down very much on the Irish; the whole of this western country is in a very great degree peopled by Germans. In every town there are hundreds of lager beer-shops and beer gardens; and at St. Louis especially, where there are 100,000 Teutons, you might imagine yourself in Bavaria. This German interest is immensely antagonistic to the Irish, and I am disposed to think that the Hibernian day is gone by in this country. Between Germans and Chinamen Paddy will go to the ground. The abuse of England which appears in the press is simply a pandering for the Irish vote, and should be thought nothing of at home. Even in New York the German will soon be the dominant interest if the German population there increases at the present rate."

THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR IN JAMAICA.—The 30th September, which is the end of our financial year, is rapidly approaching. We hear that at this moment there is 62,000*l.* in the Treasury to the credit of the public of Jamaica. These facts do not indicate much of the "ruin" which some false prophets are so constantly predicting as coming upon the country. The negroes and the inhabitants generally are paying up their taxes with a willingness more than remarkable, for such a state of things presents a strong contrast with that which characterised the tax-gathering days of the old and corrupt House of Assembly. The people are gradually beginning to feel a sense of their obligations to the country and the Government: they are beginning to feel that the Governor has the interest of the people at heart, and that while he administers the affairs of the colony with justice and impartiality,

they are bound to support the Government, and be obedient to its laws. Such a period of general contentment and peace has not been known in Jamaica for many, many years.—*Jamaica Guardian*, Aug. 27.

AN ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMAN has just traversed the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt on his road to Egypt to witness the inauguration of the Suez Canal. He had made a bet that he would go from England to Egypt in his yacht without touching earth. He accordingly sailed across the Channel and up the Rhine to Mayence. Here he meant to turn up the Maine till he reached the Maine and Danube Canal; but the water of the river was not deep enough for his adventurous craft. Nothing daunted, however, our compatriot is said to have caused three wagons to be lashed together and his yacht to be placed on the top of them, taking care the while never to leave the deck so as to avoid touching land. In this manner the Maine and Rhine Railway transported yacht and traveller to the town of Bamberg, much to the stupefaction of the peasants. At Bamberg the yacht was launched into the canal which will bear it to the Danube; thence it will proceed to the Black Sea, to the Sea of Marmora, to the Archipelago, to the Mediterranean, to Suez, and, let us hope, through the canal to the Red Sea.—*Daily News*.

BISMARCK AND HIS PEASANTRY.—A Silesian paper gives the following anecdote of Count Bismarck:—The peasants on the Count's estate had got into the bad habit of working on Sundays. The Count heard of it, and wrote to his bailiff, "There must be an end of that." The bailiff answered, "The people are not to blame. Six days, from morning to evening, they have to work on the estate, and yet they have their own bit of land to look after, and so they have only Sunday left to do it in." But the Count will not listen to such excuses, and writes back:—"From this time forward a new order is to be introduced. When my people have land, and their corn is ripe, they are to begin with their own first." The bailiff informs the peasants of the Count's commands, and adds, "But now no more work on Sundays." The result is that the peasants say to each other, "The master shall not lose a farthing by caring for us first, so let us work with a will," and they do it too. Never was the work done so well and so rapidly, and the bailiff could write to the Count a few days afterwards, "That was a capital hit, and nobody has had more advantage from it than we. It was all finished in the twinkling of an eye."

THE "WOMAN MOVEMENT" IN RUSSIA.—It may be of interest to those of your readers who are interested in the "Woman Movement" to learn that even Russia is becoming excited on that subject. Mr. Mill's work on "The Subjection of Women" is enjoying a wide circulation in this country, and three extended reviews of it, all highly approving its sentiments, have recently appeared in the journals of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Nor is the question without certain signs of popularity. In a domestic drama now having a run at the Moscow Theatre, for example, a studious young lady says sharply to her old-fashioned mother, "You ought to know that everybody is now saying that women ought to be free," the sentiment, it is said, never failing to elicit loud applause. It is proposed to hold a grand Woman's Rights Convention at St. Petersburg, to which Mr. Mill—a sympathetic letter from whom to some feminine reformers of that city has already been published—is to be invited. It is even claimed that the Czar himself is not unfriendly to the principle of the equality of the sexes, and, at least, there has been thus far no public manifestation of any objection on his part to the agitation which has already given rise to one public meeting. The exact form that the movement will take in a country where even the male sex itself has not yet been enfranchised can only be disclosed by the future.—*A Correspondent of the Daily News*.

RUSSIAN FANATICS.—All the efforts of the Russian Government have proved unavailing to put a stop to the extravagances of the Skopzi. The *Don*, a usually well informed paper, gives an account of their last exploits. On the 10th inst. a party of 400 of these fanatics left the town of Balatshow and proceeded to a neighbouring wood to pray. The scene witnessed on their return was horrible. A madman named Wasloff declared that he was the Son of God, and, after choosing twelve apostles from the party, called for a human sacrifice. Five victims were at once selected, placed on a number of wagons which had been piled up for the purpose, and burnt alive. A woman who had distinguished herself by the violence of her religious paroxysms seized the shaft of the cart and beat two young girls to death; while another female was first trodden under foot and then literally torn to pieces by the fanatical crowd. Other details are given of the horrors enacted, which are utterly unfit for publication. It is impossible to say what further excesses might not have been committed if the governor of the town, being informed of the facts, had not despatched a company of soldiers and arrested the whole party, who are now in confinement, pending the inquiries of a commission sent from St. Petersburg to report on the subject.

WORKING CLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES.—In his fifth letter to the *Spectator* Mr. Robert Coningsby makes some remarks on the factories of the United States. It is, he says, illegal to employ very young children in these places, but the practice is very widely followed, and is partly accounted for by the scarcity of labour. A good example is set by the managers of the Pacific Mills in Lawrence—the largest in the Union—for they never permit a single child to enter their doors. Co-operative stores do not flourish in America; the management is uncertain, and the members change frequently; a distinguishing feature of the American workman is restlessness, and

one man in his time plays many parts on the stage of the New World. This state of things interfere with class movements, and there is little "holding together" among American working men. The chief point of unity among them is to be found in their support of protection, as opposed to a policy of free trade. They believe that protection is their best friend, and keeps wages high, thus drawing labour to their country. They declare that the American cotton-manufacturing industry sprang entirely out of the adoption of the protective policy. There is an active movement in favour of free-trade going on in the Union, but it is looked upon with great distrust by the working classes. They say that the free-traders make the mistake of supposing that articles of luxury are as necessary as articles of utility. So long as bread and meat are cheap, what does it matter, they ask, what price is paid for ivory-handled knives? All must eat, but let those who want the addition of food "elegantly" cut up, pay or the luxury.

MR. SUMNER ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Senator Sumner, who presided over the Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester on Wednesday, made a speech on domestic and foreign affairs. He said he had no doubt the debt would be paid dollar for dollar, both principal and interest, in gold. Respecting Cuba, he said it was true that the American principle was non-intervention, limited to offering good offices to restore peace. Concerning recognition of Cuban belligerency, Mr. Sumner said the evidence did not show any belligerency as a fact that Government could recognise. With respect to the Alabama question, he said America had suffered fearfully at England's hand. This he said not bitterly, but sadly; but, in view of England's complicity with rebellion, he would not attempt to set any price on the debt England owed to the United States, and he would not make any formal demand for a dollar of money or a word of apology, but would leave it to England, after due consideration of the subject, to offer what reparation she deemed to be proper, it remaining to America to decide what reparation she required. The question had been asked, why not lay claim against France for injuries done; but the reply was, while France and England alike sinned in according belligerent rights to rebels, the damage was not done openly to American commerce by an enemy's blockade-runners built under the shelter of the French Government, as in the case of England. Referring to the proposed annexation of Canada to the United States, Mr. Sumner said he was certain the day was coming which would see the whole land joined under the Government of the United States.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—The report of the Préfet of the Department of Calvados on the subject of education points out the chief obstacles to a steady attendance in the elementary schools. One of these causes is the dislike parents have to sending their children to schools where boys and girls are taught together. The obvious remedy is the establishment of separate schools; but this, of course, would involve additional expense in buildings, as well as for instructors, and, as a provincial paper observes, "contrary to what is the case in other countries, in France the Government is so parsimonious on the matter of education that, to adopt a vulgar saying, it would cut a farthing into quarters. The consequence is, that in very many communes boys and girls are educated in the same school and by the same instructor, male or female, as the case may be, who are often miserably paid during their working years, and, not unfrequently, receive a pension of only 50*l.* a year after spending thirty or forty years in their humble though useful occupation." Another reason assigned by the Préfet for the non-attendance at these schools is the extension of the gratuitous system. He gives statistics to prove that the pupils whose parents do not pay anything are the most irregular in their attendance, the most insubordinate, and the greatest dunces. The reasoning in support of the accuracy of the statement of the Préfet is that the rural population of the country estimate the value of a thing by what it costs them, and that if they had to pay for the education of their children they would be more energetic in seeing that they got their money's worth.

M. Garnier-Pagès is just finishing a history of the events of June, 1848.

There is now preparing for publication in England a work by General Garibaldi, on "Rome in the Nineteenth Century." It is understood to be a popular book, and one which will throw some light upon many matters which have hitherto been but partly seen or quite concealed.

"The Life and Remains of the Rev. Dr. Lee," the well-known Liberal minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, is to be one of the books of the forthcoming season. Mrs. Oliphant contributes an introductory chapter, and the biography is by that accomplished writer, the Rev. R. H. Story, of Roseneath.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The "Oceanic Telegraph Company" has just been started for the purpose of laying a cable on Allan's principle of construction from the coast of Ireland to Nova Scotia, and generally to provide cheaper and more direct ocean telegraphic communication. The advantages claimed for the cable of Allan's construction over those which have been already submerged are that it weighs only 8½ cwt. per nautical mile against 31 per cwt. of the Atlantic cable of 1866, that the breaking strain is greater, and that it can be laid in deep sea without fear of icebergs or anchorage. The capital proposed is 600,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares, A and B. The proposed tariff is 1*s.* 6*d.* per word, or 15*s.* for a message of ten words.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, have left Wildbad for Baden. They will return to England by way of Brussels. The Princess remained eight weeks at Wildbad, and it is stated that Her Royal Highness greatly enjoyed her stay.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected on a visit to the Earl of Derby at Knowsley, early in November.

The accouchement of the Princess of Wales is expected to take place the latter end of November or beginning of December.

Mr. Gladstone quitted Balmoral on Saturday morning at an early hour. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to Hawarden Castle, in Wales.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from Germany, and resumed his official duties at the Horse Guards.

The Scotch papers record the death by drowning in the Ettrick of a boy of ten years of age, the youngest child of Mr. Alexander Russel, the well-known editor of the *Scotsman*.

By the death of Viscountess Palmerston, the entailed Melbourne estates in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, and Hertfordshire, amounting to upwards of 30,000*l.* a year, go to her grandson, Earl Cowper. The Palmerston estates in Hampshire and in Ireland pass into the possession of her son, the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P.

Mr. Candlish, M.P., has left Sunderland for London, to prepare for his departure for India with Captain Beaumont, M.P., in connection with the inquiry into the Abyssinian war. The hon. members expect to start in a few days.

Mr. John Robert Seeley, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Latin in University College, London, has been appointed to the chair of Modern History at Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of Canon Kingsley. Mr. Seeley graduated in 1857, when he was Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and bracketed senior classic with three others. On this appointment the *Daily News* remarks:—

Mr. Seeley has given public proof in lectures upon Roman and English history—of which we have, on different occasions, taken account in these columns—of that moral discernment without which the past cannot be truly interpreted even by the most exhaustive erudition, and for which the fashionable scene-painting of the *tableaux vivans* school of historians is a poor substitute. Mr. Gladstone's recognition of Mr. Seeley's high intellectual and moral faculties is not now for the first time expressed. Bigots may howl at the new appointment, as they have howled at every good selection of University teachers during the past quarter of a century. Mr. Seeley will possibly feel himself flattered if he receive the tributary execration of the party which has heaped its vituperation on such men as Arnold, Stanley, Jowett, and Goldwin Smith.

Mr. Gladstone has replied to an address from the Irish Total Abstinence Society on behalf of the Fenian prisoners, that while he cannot pledge the Government to any particular course, he is bound to render testimony to the "soundness of judgment" which the memorialists exhibit in characterising the offences of the prisoners as "crimes which do not admit of any justification."

The City sheriffs for the ensuing year—Alderman Causton and Mr. Vallentin—were sworn into office yesterday afternoon, in the Guildhall. Mr. A. J. Baylis, Church-court, Old Jewry, is under-sheriff for Alderman Causton; Mr. James Crosley, Birchington, is under-sheriff for Mr. Vallentin.

The East Cheshire nomination is fixed for October 6th, and the polling-day Saturday, the 9th.

The Orangemen of Belfast are preparing for a "grand demonstration" on the 5th of November in that town. It is not, however, to take any processional form, or to be an out-of-door display.

The offer of a baronetcy to Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, has been accepted. The hon. gentleman, who is seventy-two years of age, has long taken an active interest in the commercial life of Manchester, and has represented that constituency since the death of Sir John Potter, in November, 1858. Baronetcies have also been offered to and accepted by Mr. Whitworth and Mr. William Fairbairn.

Mr. William Jackson, of Birkenhead, and formerly member for North Derbyshire, and Mr. Hardman Earle, of Allerton Towers, near Liverpool, have accepted baronetcies.

It is the intention of the Prince of Wales to give up keeping his splendid pack of harriers.

Mr. Moncreiff, who has occupied the post of Lord Advocate in several Liberal Governments, is mentioned as the successor of Mr. Patton in the office of Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland.

Mr. Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave have arrived at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin. Mr. Fortescue is among the guests invited to the Cork banquet, along with Lords Strathairn, Dunraven, Fermoy, Hartington, Castlerosse, and Rear-Admiral Warden.

A requisition, calling upon Mr. Sheridan, M.P., to place his resignation in the hands of his constituents, is in course of signature in Dudley. The document states that the subscribers have "no confidence" in their member.

The editorship of the *London Gazette* will not be suppressed, as stated in several of our contemporaries, but maintained on its present footing.

The *Standard* understands that the Government have again pressed Lord Westbury to accept the vacant office of Lord Justice. When the same offer was made in November last, Lord Westbury declined it, on the ground that he was of more use to the

public in a judicial capacity in the House of Lords; but on his being recently urged by Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone to reconsider the subject, he replied that, while still entertaining the same opinion, he would refer the question to the Lord Chancellor, promising that if he considered he would be of more service as Lord Justice he would accept the office, and that, if not, the refusal would rest solely on public grounds. The Lord Chancellor has, it is stated, decided that it would not be for the public interest that Lord Westbury should be taken away from the appellate tribunal of the House of Lords.

Crimes and Casualties.

The evidence in the case of the alleged frauds at Woolwich Arsenal was not sufficiently strong to convince an Old Bailey jury that the prisoners were guilty, and on Thursday the three persons charged, one of whom was a storekeeper in the Arsenal, were acquitted on the indictment for conspiracy to defraud.

On Thursday night a man named William Smith, a stonemason at Hounslow, beat his wife to death with a "chipper" used in his trade. The unfortunate woman had given him considerable provocation by her drunken habits and also by her behaviour to other men, and it does not appear that he acted with any deliberation. He has been committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

On Saturday a man named Whittle, at West-haughton, near Bolton, murdered his daughter-in-law with a hatchet, and afterwards cut his own throat. The occasion of the dreadful deed seems to have been the fact of the murderer having been desired to leave his son's house, in consequence of a series of disagreements between him and the murdered woman.

On Friday last, Mr. Huddle, of Melsetter, Orkney, was out shooting with one of his sons, and the dog having tripped the latter his gun went off and the contents lodged in his father, who was instantly killed. Mr. Huddle was in the prime of life, and has left a family. He was an influential proprietor, and took a leading part with the Conservatives in the last election.

Dr. Lankester held an inquest at Camden Town on Friday on the body of Clara Smart, aged nineteen, who had dropped down dead in the street. She was very tightly laced, and the medical evidence showed that death was the result of effusion of blood on the brain, caused by fatty degeneration of the heart, accelerated by compression of the chest, induced by tight lacing. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.

On Sunday Charles Martin, a shoemaker in Little Suffolk-street, Borough, gave himself into the custody of the police, stating that he had murdered a young woman named Johnson, who had lived with him for some time. An examination of the house at once disclosed ghastly evidence of the truth of the self-accusation, the head of the victim being almost severed from her body. The murderer afterwards attempted to commit suicide, but the injuries he inflicted on himself were of a trifling character.

The *Dorset Express* records the discovery of a beautiful stalactite cavern in the Isle of Portland.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.—An old man, evidently of English birth, and considerably intoxicated, called at an undertaker's shop in Omaha a few days ago, and said that he desired to purchase a coffin. "What size, sir?" said the burying man, always on the alert for business. "I want the thing for myself," said the Englishman; "can't you take my measure?" The undertaker, seeing the condition the man was in, told him to lie down on a board while he chalked out his dimensions. The man then offered the undertaker 20*dols.*, and requested that he would "kill him easy." He said he had been blacksmithing at North Platte, but that whisky had got the better of him, and he was tired of life. The undertaker of course refused his money, and advised him to find a bed in some hotel rather than in the damp ground.—*American Paper*.

THE EFFECTS OF DISEASED MEAT.—In the metropolitan district and suburbs, and in Yorkshire, *septicaemia epizootica* would still appear to be spreading. The dairies of Edgware, Finchley, Hendon, and Hampstead, it is said, are suffering extensively; and the epizootic is reported to be largely prevalent in various parts of Yorkshire. Some of our daily contemporaries have taken alarm at the probability of much meat from cattle killed while suffering from the disease finding its way into the market; and one has gone so far as to say that, notwithstanding the fact that no epidemic cutaneous disease has yet made its appearance from the use of such meat, or of the milk from diseased animals, this "is no proof the blood of the people is not contaminated, or that we shall not hereafter reap the fruits of this loathsome poison-mongering." Let every precaution be taken to prevent the flesh of animals sickening or actually suffering from the malady being brought into the market, but do not let us enlarge our fears, so that they may altogether override experience. It is well to entertain a judicious objection to the consumption of doubtful flesh; but though such flesh may, and probably does to some extent, find its way to the butcher's shop, yet the doctrine that it may give rise to hidden and untold mischief, in the absence of any overt signs, is much to be deprecated. Observation has not justified so large a fear as this, either of the meat or of the milk, from cattle affected with the prevailing epizootic.—*Lancet*.

Literature.

MALBONE.*

If this work of fiction had no other merit than that of brevity, it might well be singled out for commendation. But it has the additional charm of being original and racy in an unusual degree. These qualities we are beginning to look for in the productions of American writers, just as we look for tedium and commonplace in the novels produced at home. We have noted frequently, and have occasionally instanced by quotation, the high order of talent displayed by the numerous writers who contribute articles of light literature to the American magazines. Mr. Higginson is one of these, and he tells all he has to tell in less than three hundred pages of thickly loaded type, the result being that he leaves the reader looking after him regretfully; a sound basis being thus laid for the establishment of a good understanding between them for the future.

The story is so slight that it might be easily summarised in a dozen sentences. Not so capable of abbreviation, however, are the analyses of character, and the numerous terse epigrammatic phrases, sallies of wit and apt retorts which are the distinguishing characteristics of the book. The author's best skill is exercised in delineating the interior and exterior phases of a nature which is best divined and defined by a maiden lady named "Aunt Jane," to whose estimate of Philip, we must recur after giving the following as the author's own description of the character referred to:—

"Philip Malbone had that perfectly sunny temperament which is peculiarly captivating among Americans, because it is so rare. He liked everybody, and everybody liked him; he had a thousand ways of affording pleasure, and he received it in the giving. He had a personal beauty, which, strange to say, was recognised by both sexes, for handsome men must often consent to be mildly hated by their own. He had travelled much, and had mingled in very varied society; he had a moderate fortune, no vices, no ambition, and no capacity of enmity. He was fastidious and over critical, it might be, in his theories, but in practice he was easily suited and never vexed. He liked travelling and he liked staying at home; he was so continually occupied as to give an apparent activity to all his life, and yet he was never too busy to be interrupted, especially if the intruder were a woman or a child. He liked to be with people of his own age, whatever their condition; he also liked old people because they were old, and children because they were young. In travelling by rail, he would woo crying babies out of their mother's arms, and still them; it was always his back that Irishwomen thumped, to ask if they must get out at the next station; and he might be seen handing out decrepit paupers as if they were of royal blood, and bore concealed sceptres in their old umbrellas. Exquisitely nice in his personal habits, he had the practical democracy of a good-natured young prince. He had never yet seen a human being who awed him, nor one whom he had the slightest wish to awe. His courtesy had, therefore, that comprehensiveness which we call republican, though it was really the least republican thing about him. All felt its attraction. There was really no one who disliked him except Aunt Jane; and even she admitted that he was the only person who knew how to cut her lead pencil. . . . He had been for some ten years reproached as a systematic flirt by all women with whom he did not happen at the moment to be flirting. The reproach was unjust. He had never done anything systematically in his life. It was his temperament that flirted, not his will. He simply had that most perilous of all seductive natures, in which the seducer is himself seduced. With a personal refinement that almost amounted to purity, he was constantly drifting into loves more profoundly perilous than if they had belonged to a grocer man. Almost all women loved him, because he loved almost all. He never had to assume an ardour, for he always felt it. His heart was multivalve. He could love a dozen at once in various modes and gradations, press a dozen hands in a day, gaze into a dozen pair of eyes with unfeigned tenderness. While the last pair wept for him he was looking into the next." &c.

In a word, Philip Malbone was false as well as shallow, although the author ascribes his tortuous policy to temperament and habit. A quick-witted, observant, philosophical man, Philip must have wittingly deceived others, and not only have been a victim to self-deception if he could, as indeed he is represented to have done, cherish an affection for two women simultaneously, going from the presence of the one to whom he had been long betrothed, and for whom he professed unabated love, to grasp the hands of another in both of his, "while his lips poured out passionate words to which she 'eagerly listened.'" "Aunt Jane," as we have said, read him through and through.

"'Loveable! of course he is loveable,' she said, 'and that is why I dislike him. His father was so before him. That is the worst of it. I never in my life saw any harm done by a villain; I wish I could. All the mischief in the world is done by loveable people.' But Aunt," persisted Harry, 'if you only knew how superior Phil Malbone is, in his whole tone, to any fellow of my acquaintance.' 'Lord help the rest,' she answered. 'Philip has a sort of refinement instead of

principles, and a heart instead of a conscience—just heart enough to keep himself happy and everybody else miserable. Coarseness is safer by a great deal in the hands of a man like Philip. What harm can that swearing coachman do, I should like to know, in the street yonder? To be sure it is very unpleasant, and I wonder they let people swear so, except perhaps in waste places outside the town; but that is his way of expressing himself, and he only frightens people after all. Philip frightens nobody,' she continued, 'not even himself, that is the danger. He ought to wear a label round his neck marked "Dangerous," such as they have at other places where it is slippery and brittle. When he is here I keep saying to myself, 'Too smooth, too smooth!' It is these high-strung sentimentalists who do all the mischief; who play on their own lovely emotions, forsooth, till they wear out those fine fiddle strings, and then have nothing left but the flesh and the D. Don't tell me!"

The girl who is betrothed to Philip, Hope Maxwell, is one of those rare angelic souls to whom the discovery of treachery in their best beloved proves not only not detrimental but baptismal and enlarging. It was long ere she would permit herself to see what Aunt Jane saw from the first, and what others were not far behind her in discovering; but at last the infidelity of her lover was revealed to her by a sudden flash, and she could only accept it and make the best of it, which she did bravely. Then when "the storm of the great Rebellion" broke over the land, its vast calamity absorbing all minor griefs," it absorbed Hope's among the rest. Perhaps, too, she was supported by that vision of future possibilities which the author describes in the closing chapter:—

"Perhaps, for such as Hope, this life is given to show what happiness might be, and they await some other sphere for its fulfilment. The greater part of the human race live out their mortal years without attaining more than a far-off glimpse of the very highest joy. Were this life all, its very happiness were sadness. If, as I doubt not, there be another sphere, then that which is unfulfilled in this must yet find completion, nothing omitted, nothing denied."

The sad fact, however, remains for the reader that the anticipations of "Hope" are certainly unrealised within the limits prescribed by Mr. Higginson's pen.

The author's descriptive power may be fairly estimated by the following sketch of American life and society which we must find room for.

OLDPORT AVENUE.

"Oldport Avenue is a place where a great many carriages may be seen driving so slowly, that they might almost be photographed without halting, and where their occupants already wear the dismal expression which befits that process. In these fine vehicles, following each other in an endless file, one sees such faces as used to be exhibited in ballrooms during the performance of quadrilles before round dances came in—faces marked by the renunciation of all human joy. Sometimes a faint suspicion suggests itself on the Avenue, that these torpid countenances might be roused to life in case some horse should run away. But that one chance never occurs; the riders may not yet be toned down into perfect breeding, but the horses are. I do not know what could ever break the gloom of this joyless procession, were it not that youth and beauty were always in fashion, and one sometimes meets an exceptional barouche full of boys and girls, who could absolutely be no happier if they were a thousand miles away from the best society. So they drove on, meeting four-in-hands, and tandems, and a donkey-cart, and a goat-cart, and basket wagons, driven by pretty girls, with uncomfortable youths in or out of livery behind. They met, had they but known it, many who were aiming at notoriety, and some who had it; many who looked contented with their lot, and some who actually were so. They met some who put on courtesy and grace with their kid gloves, and laid away those virtues in their glove-boxes afterwards, while to others the mere consciousness of kid gloves brought uneasiness, redness of the face, and a general impression of being all made of hands. They met the four white horses of an ex-harness-maker, and the superb harnesses of an ex-horsedealer. Behind these came the gayest and most plebeian equipage of all, a party of journeymen carpenters returning from their work in a four-horse waggon. Their only fit compeers were an Italian opera troupe, who were chatting and gesticulating on the piazza of the great hotel, and planning, amid jest and laughter, their future campaigns. Their work seemed like play, while the play around them seemed like work. Indeed, most people on the Avenue seemed to be happy in inverse ratio to their income list."

Aunt Jane's comments and criticisms, which are given freely and frequently, are very smart. "She kept house," says the author, "from an 'easy chair, and ruled her dependents with 'severity tempered by wit, and by the very 'sweetest voice in which reproof was ever 'uttered. She never praised them; but if 'they did anything particularly well, rebuked 'them retrospectively, asking why they had 'never done it before." Oldport she considered an amusing place to live in during the summer, "though the society is nothing but a pack of 'visiting cards. In winter it is too dull for 'young people, and only suits quiet old women, 'who merely live here to keep the ten Com-mandments and darn their stockings." She was not an early riser; "she always averred 'that she had never seen the sun rise except in 'a panorama. She hated to be hurried in 'dressing, too; for she was accustomed to say 'that she must have leisure to understand her-'self, and [this was clearly an affair of time."

"What a short little thing summer is," meditated she, as August was drawing to its close, and visitors were leaving Oldport, "and butterflies are caterpillars most of the time after all."

"Poor dear little thing," said coaxing Kate, "is she tired of autumn before it is begun?" "I am never tired of anything," said Aunt Jane, "except my maid Ruth, and I should not be tired of her if it had pleased heaven to endow her with sufficient strength of mind to sew on a button. Life is very rich to me. There is always something new in every season; though to be sure I cannot think what novelty there is just now, except a choice variety of spiders. There is a theory that spiders kill flies. But I never miss a fly, and there does not seem to be any natural scourge divinely appointed to kill spiders, except Ruth. Even she does it so feebly that I see them come back and hang on their webs and make faces at her. I suppose they are faces; I do not understand their anatomy, but it must be a very unpleasant one."

We must not add more; we end as we began, strongly recommending the book to our readers. It will very pleasantly beguile a leisure hour or two, and will lead to some not unwholesome reflections.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Gates Ajar. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS (Sampson Low and Son), is one of the sweetest voices of tender sympathy with deep sorrow that it has ever been our lot to hear. It is a little book suitable to the pocket, a dainty morsel both inside and out, and it has, we imagine, already found its way into homes and hearts innumerable on both sides the Atlantic.

Mr. LYNCH's quaint, beautiful book, *Memorials of Theophilus Trinal*, is issued with some new matter as a third edition (Chapman and Hall.) Two chapters, consisting of prose and verse, are added to the book. It is too choice a book to be forgotten, and we wish it a largely extended sale in its new form. Here is an extract from the last chapter, a new one:—

"These are principal thoughts for the student of man:—That it is intended he should achieve his own good. He works in God, but he works. That all that is of necessity is of love. Whatever is of the Supreme Will, is of and for good. That the stages of the advance of the world are according to the Supreme Will, though the subordinate wills, acting instrumentally, act freely. That the summation of the influences of necessity is ever prevailing for good over the summation of the influences of the evil will for evil. As the breath of the sick man, and the evil exhalations of impure places, cannot make the great atmosphere impure, but, taken up into purity, are dispersed, and turned to good account; so is it with the sin-miasma from the evil will of a man, and from that of a generation. As learners concerning men and truth, we are hearers of evidence. We may not judge fully till we have heard all; but, as we listen, the different points come out one by one, and our judgment at the last will be the summary of many lesser summations."

Mr. Binney's *Sermons* (Macmillan and Co.), have speedily been reduced to a popular size and price. The volume is well printed, on toned paper. We have so recently examined this work that further comment is unnecessary.

Tender Herbs; or, Lessons for the Lambs. By G. W. CONDER (Tabbs and Brook, Manchester; London: Hodder and Stoughton). I. The Right Way. II. The Broken Vase. III. Striplings and Giants. We need only say of these little "sermonettes," if we may so call them, that Mr. Conder has brought all that graphic analytical power, which all who have heard him speak from the pulpit can bear witness to, to bear upon the simple discourses which he here addresses to children. They are written in simple words, and in a winning and attractive way, eminently suited to the needs of the young.

THE EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The *Times* says that an assurance collapse, which has been apprehended for some weeks, and which it is feared may prove more disastrous than that of the Albert, has been announced. Two petitions for the winding-up of the European Assurance Society were heard on Wednesday by Vice-Chancellor James. They were ordered to stand over until Saturday week. All receipts on account of premiums have been meanwhile kept separate. The outstanding policies of the society are stated to be for an amount of between 9,000,000*l.* and 10,000,000*l.* sterling, in addition to which they are under contract for the payment of annuities amounting, according to a recent statement, to 16,000*l.* per annum, but which are believed now to be considerably beyond that sum. The society also had a very large guarantee business under a special Act, and of annual premium incomes of 338,298*l.*, about 40,000*l.* is understood to have been from that source. The subscribed capital is 780,000*l.* The prospects of liquidation must be regarded as most discouraging. The office was established in 1854, under the title of the People's Assurance Society. In 1859 it changed its name to the European Assurance Society, and since that time it has absorbed thirty-three other companies, the great majority of which were doubtless got up by the usual adepts for the purpose of sale. It has establishments in India and Australia, and for some time it had a branch at Montreal, but about a year ago the Canadian Government required that each office in the Dominion should deposit 100,000 dollars in colonial securities, and perhaps from the inconvenience of this demand the agency was closed. It is not the least lamentable part of the affair that

* *Malbone; an Old Port Romance.* By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. (Macmillan and Co.)

the Board of Direction comprises the names of men of whose individual honour and intentions there can be no doubt, and who, partially ignorant of practical business, must have been grossly misled by more adroit persons. The office obtained a special Act of Parliament about nine or ten years ago, enabling them to undertake to guarantee the fidelity of Government employes and others, and this Act, it is understood, provided for the creation of a reserve fund in Government securities, specially applicable to such guarantees, and also that the Government should have power to appoint inspectors to examine the affairs of the society.

The directors have issued an advertisement earnestly requesting the policy-holders and shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly, and in full assurance of its sound position, determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the society.

On Monday, at a meeting of the policy-holders of the Royal Naval, Military, and East India Company, one of those amalgamated with the European, Captain Jones, speaking as a director, stated that the European was in a position to meet all its claims, and was doing a good business. Mr. Walker, the actuary of the European, corroborated this statement.

The directors of the Albert Life Assurance Company appeared at Marlborough-street on Saturday on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The prosecutor, Mr. Edward Lee, of Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, deposed to the fact that early in the present year, on the faith of the advertised representations respecting the stability of the Albert, he purchased 240 shares. Mr. S. Lowell Price, the official liquidator, then entered into an elaborate statement showing the origin and progress of the company, adding that during his investigations he had discovered no traces whatever of fraud on the part of the directors. Ultimately the hearing was adjourned for three weeks, the defendants being liberated on their own recognisances.

THE PANTIN TRAGEDY.

Paris has been in a state of unprecedented excitement all the week at the discovery of a series of murders of peculiar atrocity at Pantin, near Paris, the circumstances of which are, to some extent, still shrouded in mystery. The following outline of the chief incidents of the tragedy are given by the *Times*:

"The story opens with the two country carts travelling along the Rue Rivoli, blood dripping from one of them, on their way to the Morgue. Those vehicles contain the remains of a woman and five children. Those bodies have just been dug up from a clumsily-made and carelessly-covered trench in a field not more than a hundred yards from a suburban railway-station. The murders had been committed with the most fiendish cruelty; the bodies, fearfully hacked and stabbed, had been thrown into the ditch *pile-morte*, and were still warm when they were dug up. The woman had received no less than twenty-three wounds, yet the doctors aver that she was still living when the earth was thrown upon her. Of the children, who were respectively sixteen, fourteen, eleven, and seven, all boys, and a girl three years of age, the first seems, like its mother, to have offered resistance, and to have only been overpowered after a fearful struggle. The youngest child had her body ripped open from the chin downwards; and the boy next to her had his head and face horribly crushed and gashed.

"Such is the mere prologue. Were it not for the bungling attempt at the burial of the victims, the supposition might have arisen that the unfortunate family had been fallen upon by wild beasts or tortured by demons; but the traces of the evil intelligence that plans and of the stolid improvidence which betrays so horrid a deed, are unmistakably human. The tale runs thus:—Jean Kinck, an Alsatian established at Roubaix, with a thriving business as a brush manufacturer, and with a wife and five children by her, besides a son by a former wife, named Gustave, leaves home about three or four weeks ago, and is seen with his eldest son at Paris. Communications purporting to be from him reach his wife, bidding her join him with the whole family at Paris. On Monday, the 13th inst., a young man of about twenty, giving his name as Jean Kinck, hires a room in the Hotel du Chemin de Fer du Nord, with an understanding that he wants it only by day. On that same Monday a telegram comes from Roubaix, addressed to Jean Kinck, evidently from his wife, who has received the intimation that she is to go to Paris, and who answers, 'We are not ready.' On the following Sunday, the 19th, the poor woman is ready, and she appears at the hotel, where the rendezvous is appointed at six o'clock p.m., and her five children, asking for Jean Kinck. The young man who goes by that name is not there at the time, nor two hours later, when the woman calls again. At about eleven that same evening, the woman arrives at Pantin in a hackney-coach with her children. She is there met by a young man, supposed to be her stepson, Gustave Kinck, who hands her out of the cab with her two children, and takes her and them towards the so-called *Chemin Vert*. He returns alone shortly afterwards, taken out the three other children, pays and dismisses the coach, and goes his way in the same direction. On that same day, at six o'clock in the afternoon, a young man, supposed to be the same Gustave Kinck, had bought a pickaxe and spade in the Rue de Flandre at La Villette, and called for those instruments two hours later. It was remarked that on this

last occasion the young man betrayed considerable agitation. It would seem at the first blush as if little room was left for doubt. The father and son had, to all appearance, planned the murder. They seemed to have got ready the weapons, the grave, and, as they reckoned, the means of concealment and escape. They had then decoyed the victims under some specious pretence, and despatched them, possibly with the aid of accomplices.

"The presence of these accomplices was not at first clearly proved, nor did it stand upon any ground of probability. The supposed murderers were armed with spade and pickaxe, and had, besides, knives or daggers, while their victims were taken by surprise, and were empty-handed; the younger children were found in the ditch still clinching the rolls and sausages which they were munching on their way to the slaughter-field. It seemed natural to think that, had there been more than two to the bloody work the resistance which the woman and the eldest of her sons evidently offered would have been out of the question; nor did it appear likely, whatever motives might have prompted the awful deed, that Jean Kinck would have needed any other helper, or brooked any other sharer of his secret, than the one who was to share with him the benefit of his guilt. But, whatever might have been natural to conjecture, it seems now established that there were accomplices—there was, at least, one accomplice, and of so much consequence, indeed, that he now stands forth as the protagonist. This man bears the name of Traupmann; he is a youth of 20, a working man, some time ago in Jean Kinck's employment. It was Traupmann, as it is now stated, who communicated with Madame Kinck, in her husband's name. It was he who hired the room at the hotel; he, probably, who handed the doomed family out of the cab, and showed them the way to the field where murder awaited them; and it was he who was arrested at Havre, where he was for a moment supposed to be Gustave Kinck, and who declared that he had been induced by the Kincks to aid them in the murder, and had been chiefly instrumental in compassing and accomplishing it. Subsequent information, of too vague a character as yet to be altogether credited or explained, would lead us to believe that the Kincks, father and son, have been found dead, Gustave at Pantin, with a knife in his throat, Jean also—the place not named—bearing marks of a violent end, though it is not easily ascertained whether it was by their own or by other hands that death was inflicted.

"Traupmann, the supposed murderer of the whole family, was brought to Paris on Saturday night. At the railway station a large and threatening crowd had collected, and special arrangements had to be made to avoid it. The prisoner was hurried through a door which is ordinarily closed, and at once placed in a vehicle in waiting to receive him. He was then driven to the Morgue and shown the dead bodies of Madame Kinck and her children. According to the account in the *Gaulois*, he displayed not the slightest emotion, and when asked if he recognised the victims, coolly pointed out each of them by name. He maintained his former statement, that he had been a mere instrument in the hands of the Kincks, father and son. From the Morgue Traupmann was driven to the prison of Mazas, and there confined. He is described as somewhat effeminate-looking and short, being not more than five feet in height. In Paris the agitation aroused by this extraordinary crime appears to be as great as ever."

On Sunday the field of blood at Pantin was the scene of a regular fair; the day being fine, about 30,000 persons are computed to have visited the spot. Writing on Monday, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"At about 11 a.m. on Sunday a man named Hugues, feeling the earth give way under his feet, stooped down and began to remove the soil with his fingers; he first came upon a bit of cloth, and then on a dead body, which afterwards turned out to be that of Gustave Kinck, one of the supposed murderers; this corpse was recognised this evening at the Morgue by Madame Kinck's sister. Hugues, on making his discovery, immediately communicated with the authorities, who commenced the disinterment, and by the time the remains of Gustave Kinck had been dug up, thousands of persons pressed round the spot, and troops had to be sent down from the fort of Aubervilliers to form a cordon round the place. The body presented the same traces of atrocity as had been found on the bodies of the rest of the family—the head was nearly severed from the trunk, and a knife was still sticking in the gaping wound. The doctor stooped down to wash the blood from the face, which was frightfully disfigured, but he was soon obliged to desist, as the flesh came away; one of the hands showed traces of a struggle, and there were three wounds in the region of the heart made with a sharp instrument, and a hole in the head, evidently the work of the pickaxe found yesterday. A sheet was thrown over the body, and it was removed to Paris. There is no means of knowing when Gustave Kinck was slaughtered, whether before or after the rest of the family; by some he is thought to have joined in the assassination of his mother, brothers, and sisters, and then to have fallen a victim himself, and by others to have been murdered first. It is clear that Traupmann had an accomplice, as two pickaxes and two shovels have now been discovered, and then it should not be forgotten that when he returned to his hotel after the murder he was accompanied by another person. News has been received from Havre of a man having committed suicide in that town who arrived there the same day as Traupmann, and who is strongly suspected of having been implicated in the crime. Search has been made for Jean Kinck, the father, in the field at Pantin, but the only person turned up this afternoon was a Zouave. A strict watch is kept upon Traupmann day and night. Up

to the present he has been exceedingly quiet, but this may be owing to his exhausted state. The avidity of the public for fresh details concerning the crime is undiminished, and the literary journals pander to the taste for the sensational by continuing their revolting sketches."

Miscellaneous.

SCARLET FEVER.—Attention has been called by many of the medical officers holding official positions in the metropolis to the prevalence of scarlet fever. People are urged to take every precaution against this disease, and parents are warned to take all possible care that their children are kept from association with those who are affected.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.—Mrs. Stowe's reply to her numerous critics on the Byron question will not appear in the November number of *Macmillan's Magazine* as anticipated. It is reserved for the present. The *Guardian* mentions a rumour that a statement in Lord Byron's handwriting will shortly be published, which will settle for ever the unhappy question which has lately been raised in the papers relative to Lord and Lady Byron. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is authorised to state that Earl Russell in no way counselled the destruction of Lord Byron's memoir, which step was decided on at a meeting held at Mr. Murray's house, and carried out by Mr. Wilmot Horton and Colonel Doyle, under the circumstances set forth in the Diary of Moore edited by Earl Russell.

WORKMEN'S TRAINS.—The petition for presentation to the House of Commons now in course of signature by the artisans, clerks, mechanics, and poorer classes of the metropolis and suburbs, prays that, as railways and other improvements have destroyed thousands of the dwellings of the working classes, and driven them eight to ten miles from their employment, trains should be run between the hours of five and eight o'clock in the morning, available for all members of the working classes. It also prays that the tickets should be daily instead of weekly, and available for return at any time of the day; the fare for each journey, either to or fro, not to exceed one penny; and that similar provision be made for the cheap conveyance of piece-workers, sempstresses, hawkers, and others, whose calling demand their attendance in the City and other places at uncertain hours of the day.

REGISTRATION DECISIONS.—One or two interesting decisions were given on Friday in the City of London Registration Court. The Conservatives objected to the claim of the occupant of a counting-house, to which during the day the public have uninterrupted access, but which at night is closed, except, of course, to the other tenants who live on the premises. The revising barrister held that the claim was good. The importance of the decision in the City is obvious. It is said that it will rule 800 claims. A case was granted for the superior court. Another decision upset an announcement made from the Secondaries' Court, to the effect that no persons would be entitled to vote unless they had paid poor-rate and assessed taxes. The revising barrister held that the payment of assessed taxes was not required under the Act of 1867.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—Meetings in favour of an amnesty to Fenian prisoners were held on Sunday in various parts of Ireland. The Dublin meeting at Inchoicore was attended by about fifteen thousand persons. Strong speeches were delivered, and resolutions passed demanding the release of the prisoners. The city of Cork was paraded by masses marching in sections, wearing green sashes, and accompanied by bands. Having congregated at the western end of the city, they marched in procession to the park, where a meeting was formed, and resolutions passed. About 10,000 were present, including many women. An amnesty meeting was also held in the town of Roscommon, attended by 5,000. Mr. Mapother, ex-High Sheriff in the county, presided. Captain D'Arcy and the parish priest of the town were among the speakers.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDERS.—Earl Granville has addressed a despatch to the Governor of Queensland, in which he says:—"I wish you clearly to remember that the matter is not a mere Queensland question; it is a matter affecting foreign, though uncivilised, countries, and the honour of the British name in connection with them. It is a matter in which her Majesty's Government feel the deepest interest, and in respect of which you, as their officer, are under the most serious responsibility. It is for you to take care that the Home Government is not misled, but receives accurate and full information respecting what is going on in Queensland; and to use your utmost influence to secure that the immigrants receive, in relation to their employers, that special protection which immigrant labourers receive in other colonies to which coloured immigrants (as they are called) proceed, and without which they must be at the mercy of those about them. I trust to you for giving your immediate and serious attention to the matter, in order that her Majesty's Government may be in a position to vindicate the character of the colony, if these abuses do not exist; or to take such steps as may be necessary for putting a stop to the immigration, if they do."

THE VACCINATION QUESTION.—The *Daily Telegraph* notices that a remarkable contribution to the controversy now in progress as to the merits of vaccination is furnished by an official body in Ireland. The Poor-law Commissioners there have, it seems,

informed the Belfast Board of Guardians that small-pox has altogether ceased in the sister country. This result the Commissioners attribute to a careful carrying out of the Compulsory Vaccination Act enforced in Ireland since 1863. The figures given are striking. Before that year the deaths from small-pox averaged 1,000 annually; in 1864 the number was reduced to 854; in 1865, it was 347; and in 1866, 187; in 1867, 20; and in 1868, only 19 deaths occurred. In the first quarter of 1869 there were three deaths; in the second quarter there were none. These statements are so far most satisfactory. In the interests of science and of the public health, however, it is to be hoped that we shall obtain some supplementary information, showing what measures were adopted to obtain pure lymph, and whether, in the estimation of medical men in Ireland, any other causes had a share in promoting the happy result. In the year ending at Michaelmas, 1868, 518,794 persons were vaccinated in England and Wales by the public vaccinators, 513,042 successfully. This last number is equal to two-thirds of the number of births in the year.

THE NEW BREWHOUSE ACT.—To 300 beersellers of our city Wednesday last was a day of doom. They found to their cost that our magistrates are made of "sterner stuff" than a too obsequious Excise, and in a few days at most they will be bewailing the fact with their shutters up. Undoubtedly, the event is one of great local, not to say historic, importance. It may be taken for granted as the beginning of a new and, we trust, a better state of things. We cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to the fact that intemperance in Lancashire has attained monstrous dimensions. Perhaps many of us have unconsciously tried to persuade ourselves that the evil was not so bad as it seemed, but beyond our borders no such kindly interpretation was put upon our condition. More than once in the House of Commons has the drunkenness of Lancashire formed the theme of special comment, and a glance at some recent uninviting prison statistics is enough to convince us of the unpalatable truth. Rightly or wrongly the impression has gained ground that much of this drunkenness is directly owing to the influence exercised by beerhouses, numerous beyond all precedent. There is no doubt that it was this impression which led the Government to introduce their provisional measure for transferring the control of these houses from the interested Excise to the uninterested magistracy, and unless appearances are strangely misleading, the result is likely to be attended with great social advantages. At all events, the public will not fail to watch the operations of the new act with considerable interest. — *Manchester Examiner*.

LAND TENURE REFORM.—Some time ago we announced that an association was being formed to promote a reform of our laws relating to the tenure and transmission of land. Since then satisfactory progress has been made. Several important additions have been made to the list of the provisional committee, which is now complete, and the association is in a position to receive the names of those who wish to take part in the work of reforming the land laws. The following are the names of the committee:—John Stuart Mill, Esq., chairman; P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P., treasurer; [Professor Bain, James Beal, Esq., Edmund Beales, Esq., Professor Beesly, Sir John Bowring, LL.B., F.R.S., Jacob Bright, Esq., M.P., John T. Clark, Esq., Mr. W. Cremer, Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., M.P., George Dixon, Esq., M.P., Professor Henry Fawcett, M.P., Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Thos. Hare, Esq., Frederick Harrison, Esq., Hon. Auberon Herbert, Alfred Hill, Esq., Sir Henry A. Hoare, Bart., M.P., W. B. Hodgson, Esq., LL.D., Isaac Holden, Esq., John Holms, Esq., M.P., Mr. George Howell, Thomas Hughes, Esq., Alfred Illingworth, Esq., M.P., J. Boyd Kinnear, Esq., J. Maraden Latham, Esq., Duncan McLaren, Esq., M.P., Mr. Lucraft, Edward Miall, Esq., M.P., Walter Morrison, Esq., M.P., John Morley, Esq., A. J. Mundells, Esq., M.P., P. H. Muntz, Esq., M.P., Charles Neate, Esq., Mr. George Odger, Mr. George Potter, Thomas B. Potter, Esq., M.P., Professor James E. Thorold Rogers, M.A., Peter Rylands, Esq., M.P., Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, C.B., W. Shasen, Esq., Dr. Stallard, Fred. Cowell Stepany, Esq., Henry Vincent, Esq., R. S. Welford, Esq., James White, Esq., M.P., and Henry Wiggin, Esq. Mr. Andrew Reid is the secretary, and the temporary offices of the association are at 9, Buckingham-street, Strand.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.—The usual address on the occasion of the opening of the winter session of this institute was delivered on Monday night in the Town Hall by Mr. Charles Dickens, the president for the year. The hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen in full dress. Mr. Dickens made his appearance in front of the orchestra a minute or two before eight o'clock, and was warmly received. He was accompanied by Mr. George Dixon, M.P., Mr. Avery, ex-Mayor; Mr. Henry Wiggin, Mr. Chamberlain, and the principal officers of the institute. Mr. Dickens immediately proceeded to the delivery of his address, which occupied three-quarters of an hour, and was throughout of a thoroughly practical character. In reference to the phrase "inaugural address," he said that he looked forward to that blessed time when every man would inaugurate his own work for himself and do it. He referred to the great advantages which the institute had conferred on its students in the sixteen years of its existence—the practical results of the lectures had been made apparent; and, in illustration of the spirit which had been evoked, they saw masters and workmen studying together. To the students he said, "Courage and persevere,"

and he earnestly commended "self-improvement." If only that it was good in itself, he advocated daily drudging attention and observation, and consoled with the remark that his heart had been in the subject in which he had engaged; that, even for that, he had an old love for Birmingham men and women; and he referred to a ring he wore in exemplification of the kindness he had experienced in the town long years since. Mr. Dickens on resuming his seat was much applauded. The chair was then taken by Mr. Avery. Mr. Dixon, M.P., in a speech of considerable length, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dickens, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Dickens replied, and in reference to some of Mr. Dixon's remarks said he would take that opportunity of discharging himself of his whole political creed, which was that his faith in the people governing was infinitesimal; his faith in the people governed was illimitable.

A SLEEPING LADY AT HARTLEPOOL.—Much curiosity and interest have been excited at Hartlepool by a case of long-protracted somnolence, which has just occurred in that town. A young lady, named Clarke, who resides ordinarily at Selby, Yorkshire, came to visit Mrs. Drake, of the Town Wall, Hartlepool, a few weeks ago, after a stay at Brighton. She appeared to be in good health and spirits, but on Tuesday, the 14th, she sank into a state of prolonged somnolence, and since that time has remained in that condition, if we except a few very short intervals. When the case first assumed its present aspect the advice of Dr. Inglis, the medical attendant of the family, was sought, and that gentleman has since given to the case his most anxious attention, administering occasional "douches" of cold water, which have had the effect of so far arousing her as to enable him to administer small quantities of liquid nourishment, but as a general rule food, even in this form, has had to be given her by means of injections. During the whole visitation, which still continues, she has appeared to be utterly oblivious of all that has gone on around her, but with the exception of two or three slight evidences of paralysis, she has presented no symptoms calculated to cause alarm as to the ultimate termination of the attack, the cause for which is as puzzling to her medical attendant as to all others who have been made aware of the circumstances of it. Up to the moment of the sleep seizing her she had always appeared to possess a full average amount of vital power, and she is in her twenty-eighth year. — *Leeds Mercury*.

THE PEABODY STATUE.—Mr. Peabody has addressed the following interesting letter to the committee charged with the erection of this statue:—

I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 28th of July, announcing the inauguration of Mr. Story's statue of myself near the Royal Exchange by the Prince of Wales, and I have to express to you individually and collectively my warmest and kindest thanks for the deep interest you have manifested in the undertaking from its very inception, and my gratification at learning that the assiduous attention which you have devoted to it has been so perfectly crowned with success.

The international character which was given to the ceremonies has been especially gratifying to me, as everything has ever been which could tend to connect more closely the two great nations of England and the United States, both of them very dear to me, and never more so than at the present time.

I feel under the deepest obligations to the Prince of Wales for the cordiality with which he accepted my invitation, and for the graceful manner and kind expressions with which he accompanied the ceremonies of unveiling the statue; and it has given me great pleasure to learn that on that occasion my friend Mr. Motley, the American Minister, addressed, as I believe for the first time in public, an English audience.

And it has been a source of great satisfaction to me that an eminent American sculptor should have so well performed the task you gave him, and that your choice has been sustained by the verdict of the London public, who have manifested so kind an interest and approval in the result.

I notice with much gratification among the list of subscribers that a large number of the working men of London aided the undertaking by their subscriptions.

I can but hope that the course of my life, now drawing towards its close, may justify, when finished, all the honours which have been so freely bestowed on me, of which this is one of the greatest; and I cannot more strongly express my feelings than to say that I do not believe there could be found in the whole kingdom a man of any rank, however high, who would not feel honoured by such a noble testimonial as you have just dedicated to a humble American citizen.

With great respect, your friend and humble servant,
Baltimore, Aug. 31. **GEORGE PEABODY.**

Mr. Peabody is constructing a tomb for himself in Harmony-grove Cemetery, Salem, Massachusetts. He is building a huge sarcophagus of Quincy granite, and proposes to be buried there with his brothers and sisters.

Cleanings.

An extraordinary fact was divulged at the meeting of the Cork guardians on Wednesday—namely, that the small-pox has ceased to exist in Ireland.

The "Girl of the Period" in Arkansas is described as thirteen years old, shoeless, stockingless, bonnetless, and with the sheriff after her for stealing a horse.

The Bradford people are about to lay the foundation stone of a mechanics' institute, to cost 40,000*l.*, and to build a town-hall that will cost nearly 100,000*l.*

Professor Faber's speaking machine has been exhibited at the International Horticultural Exhibition at Hamburg. It is said to articulate various words, and even to answer questions and simple sentences with wonderful distinctness.

Since the coming into operation of the Habitual Criminals Act, the thieves of Liverpool have almost invariably selected the afternoon as the time for housebreaking. The provisions of the new Act make them rather careful as to being seen about the streets at night.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The *Journal Officiel* says that a chymist has discovered a method of illuminating letters whereby the names of streets, number of houses, and inscriptions become more distinct as darkness increases. The process is described as very simple, and consists in the application of a particular kind of liquid to the letters.

THE DIVINE AND THE YOUTH.—One of the clergy of a large Scotch town having been ruralising lately, was returning home from a day's piscatorial enjoyment, his rod across his shoulder, when he met a youth with whom he was slightly acquainted, who happened to be carrying a bridle in his hand. The divine, thinking to be witty, even at the risk of being personal, pointed significantly to the bridle, and with a shake of his head and a smile, remarked in passing, "A bridle for the ass"; to which the young man, nothing daunted, and pointing to the fishing-rod over the clerical shoulder, instantaneously rejoined, "And a rod for the fool's back."

AN APPARITION IN INDIA.—It is stated in one of the French papers that the Hindoos in the environs of Bombay have been much startled by the appearance of their God Vishnu, who has several times been seen at night whirling past them on a celestial wheel like a flash of fire. Directly he approaches them, they prostrate themselves in the dust. Yet all the time it is not really Vishnu; it is only a certain Mr. Kemp, who, ambitious to be the first velocipede rider under an Asiatic sun, has provided himself with one of these vehicles, but finding that the heat rendered it an encumbrance rather than a luxury in the daytime, is compelled to take his exercise upon it at night, by the aid of a lantern.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SINGLETON.—September 15, at the Manse, Hatfield-heath, the wife of the Rev. G. E. Singleton, of a son.
SPARKE.—September 16, Mrs. Morton Sparke, Hayton, Lancashire, of a daughter.
VORLEY.—September 23, at 405, Camden-road, Holloway, the wife of W. S. Vorley, of a daughter.
FARRER.—September 26, at 8, Victoria-road, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. W. Farrer, LL.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOWARD-PENNAL.—September 15, at Salisbury, by the Rev. C. Clemance, B.A., John B. Howard, of King Edward-road, Hackney, to M. A. Pennal, second daughter of the late Henry Pennal, of Queenborough.

SMITH-BURY.—September 16, at the E. U. Congregational Church, Queen's Park, by the Rev. R. Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. T. G. Lee, of Salford, Robert, second son of John Douglas Smith, of Manchester, to Alice, youngest daughter of James Bury, of Lower Broughton.

FULTON-ATHERTON.—September 16, at the Congregational Church, St. George's-road, Bolton, by the Rev. W. H. Davison, Mr. William Fulton, to Miss Eliza Atherton, both of that town.

RICHMOND-BRUCE.—September 16, at Duffryn, Aberdare, D. C. Richmond, Esq., Fellow of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, to Margaret Cecilia, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.

COTTAM-WAINWRIGHT.—September 18, at West Parade Chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. Thomas Pearson, Mr. William Henry Cottam, corn dealer, Kirkstall, Wakefield, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. James Wainwright, of Belle Isle, Wakefield.

TOLLER-COCHRANE.—September 21, at Skelmorlie, Wemyss Bay, Firth of Clyde, by the Rev. George Jeffrey, D.D., the Rev. Henry Toller, Missionary to Salem, South India, to Ella A. Cochrane, eldest daughter of Hugh Cochrane, Esq., of Montreal, Canada.

OSBORN-COOKE.—September 22, at Hallfield Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Samuel, youngest son of George Osborn, to Emily, second daughter of John Cooke, of Bradford.

WILLIS-OUTHWAITE.—September 22, at Lee Chapel, Kent, by the Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A., Johnson Thomas, second son of William Willis, Esq., of Luton, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Outhwaite, Esq., of Upper East Smithfield, and Lee-road, Blackheath. No cards.

STARLING-HARRIS.—September 23, at the Congregational Church, Ringwood, by the Rev. J. Dunlop, James Starling, Esq., of Saffron Walden, to Annie, daughter of the late Rev. William Harris, LL.D., Theological Tutor of Highbury College.

POTHECARY-JONES.—September 23, at New College Chapel, Avenue-road, St. John's Wood, John Isaac, only son of the late Isaac Potheary, Esq., of the Manor House, Goodworth-Clatford, Andover, Hants, to Annie Helena, only daughter of Thomas Jones, Esq., Boundary-road, St. John's Wood.

MEEKIN-CRATON.—September 23, at Chapel street Congregational Chapel, Southport, by the Rev. J. E. Millson, Mr. William Meekin, of that town, to Kate, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Craton, of this city.

BODEN-FOSTER.—September 25, at the Baptist Chapel, Horsforth, by the Rev. John Harper, Mr. Thomas Boden, Horsforth, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. John Foster, of Wortley.

DEATHS.

DAWSON.—September 16, at his residence, Mount Pleasant, Bacup, Lancashire, after a short illness, aged fifty-five, John Dawson, Esq., J.P. for the county of Lancaster and for the West Riding of the county of York.

MAYS.—September 18, at Smethwick, Harry Davies, the beloved child of Thomas William and Emily Mays, aged seven months.

BREWIN.—September 24, at 4, Belmont Villas, aged eighty-three, Hannah, widow of the late Robert Brewin, Esq., of Birstall, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Faget, Esq., of Ibatock.

EDGAR.—September 25, at his residence, Eagle House, Clapham Common, William Edgar, Esq., of 10, Piccadilly, London, in his seventy-ninth year.

POWELL.—September 25, at the residence of his uncle, 61, Lower Hastings-street, Leicester, Henry Powell, in the eighteenth year of his age.

KAYE.—September 27, at Woodford, aged six years and four months, after a short illness, Charles, youngest son of John Kaye, Esq., of Prospect Hall.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 22.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£34,322,890	Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,984,900	Gold Coin & Bullion	10,222,890
	£34,322,890		£34,322,890

RECEIPTS DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£14,317,928
Reserve	8,704,286	Other Securities	14,524,712
Public Deposits	5,118,273	Notes	11,140,455
Other Deposits	17,384,988	Gold & Silver Coin	969,945
Seven Day and other Bills	518,496		
	£41,259,040		£41,259,040

Sept. 23, 1869.

GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—HEARTY AND HEALTHY.—The experience of thousands, both at home and abroad, has amply demonstrated the power possessed by these healing and purifying remedies of removing cutaneous eruptions, repairing ulcerations, and relieving fistulas and abscesses. These hidden evils frequently rob life of every comfort through the reluctance of the sufferer to expose his infirmity. Holloway's Ointment supercedes such dreadful publicity by placing within the reach of all plain instructions for curing themselves without danger and without the necessity of mentioning their malady to anyone. The Ointment and Pills will likewise cure bad legs, sores, rashes, and those blemishes which rise from the abuse of mercury and from the use of other deleterious drugs.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27.

We had a fair supply of new English wheat for to-day's market, also liberal arrivals from abroad. The trade was inactive, and English wheat sold slowly at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. from the prices of Monday last. In foreign wheat a retail business was doing, and 1s. per qr. less money was taken. Flour was 6d. per barrel, and 1s. per sack lower. Barley, peas, and beans were without change in value. Of oats the arrivals are large. New oats were dull, and 6d. per qr. lower. Russian qualities also were rather lower to sell. Indian corn was moderate in request, at 1s. per qr. decline. The demand for cargoes at the ports of call is slow, and although the number on sale is much reduced, prices of wheat have given way 1s. per qr., of Indian corn 6d. per qr. during the past week.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Best and Kent	47 to 50	39 to 41
Red, old	40 47	34 to 36
White, old	50 54	34 to 36
White, new	43 46	34 to 36
Foreign red	45 48	34 to 36
Foreign white	45 48	34 to 36
BARLEY—		
English malt	31 34	31 32
Chevalier	38 43	
Distilling	34 36	
Foreign	30 33	
MALT—		
Pale	— —	
Chevalier	— —	
Brown	49 57	
BEANS—		
Black	39 41	
Harrow	43 45	
Small	— —	
Egyptian	39 41	
PEAS—		
Grey	— —	39 to 41
Maple	— —	44 to 45
White	— —	40 to 41
Boilers	— —	40 to 41
Foreign, boilers	— —	40 to 41
RYE	— —	31 32
OATS—		
English feed	— —	34 36
Scotch feed	— —	34 36
Irish black	— —	19 23
White	— —	19 23
Foreign feed	— —	17 23
FLOUR—		
Town made	— —	40 47
Country Marks	— —	37 38
Norfolk & Suffolk	— —	33 34

BREAD.—LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; household ditto, 6d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Sept. 27.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 18,762 head. In the corresponding week in 1868 we received 18,333; in 1867, 14,765; in 1866, 17,553; and in 1865, 27,033 head. The supply of foreign beasts was only moderate, nevertheless the trade was heavy at drooping prices. As regards foreign sheep, the whole of the arrivals were seized at the wharf, owing to the prevalence of disease. It is probable that they will be slaughtered at the place of debarkation. The receipts of beasts from our own grazing districts were on a large scale, and some serviceable animals were included among them. For all breeds the trade was heavy at a decline of 3d. per 8lbs. The best Scotch and crosses, selling at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 2,300 shortboms, &c.; from other parts of England, about 200 various breeds; and from Ireland, 150 head. Notwithstanding that, in the absence of any foreign receipts, the market was scantily supplied with sheep, the trade, in consequence of the heavy supplies in the Dead Meat Market, was not so active, prices generally were in favour buyers. The best downs and half-breeds sold at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d., and in some instances 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. There was a fair demand for calves at full quotations, otherwise business was inactive. There was only a moderate inquiry for pigs at about previous prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the OMA.

Inf. coarse beans	2 4 to 3 5	Prime Southdown	2 2 to 3 4
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Lambs	0 0 0 0
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	0 0 0 0
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	5 2 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 10	Large hogs	4 2 5 3
Second quality	4 0 4 10	Neatm. porkers	5 4 6 0
Pr. coarse woolled	5 0 5 1		

Quarter-old store pigs, 22, to 25s. each.

SMITHFIELD MEAT MARKET, Monday, September 27.—Large supplies of meat are on sale. Prime qualities met a fair sale, otherwise the trade was heavy. The import into London last week consisted of 67 packages from Hamburg.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Inferior beef .	3	0	to	3	4	Inf. mutton .	3	0	3	4
Middling ditto .	3	6		8	10	Middling ditto .	3	6	4	0
Prime large do.	4	0		4	6	Prime ditto .	4	4	4	8
Do. small do.	4	8		4	10	Veal .	4	4	4	10
Large pork .	4	4		4	8	Small pork .	5	0	5	4

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, September 25.—Foreign importations have not been so heavy this week. We have very little gathered fruit, but the quantity of windfalls is in excess of anything known for years. Peas consist principally of Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne, and Williams' Bon Chretien. Apple: Ribston Pippin and King of the Pippins. Potatoes are plentiful, at former quotations. Flowers chiefly consist of pelargoniums, gladioli, mignonettes, fuchsias, liliums, dahlias, asters, sedum spectabile (Fabaria of gardens), and Valerian purpurea.

PROVISIONS, Monday, September 27.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,391 firkins butter, and 2,523 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 26,293 packages butter, and 2,053 bales bacon. There was an improved demand in the Irish butter market during the week, a good business transacted at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Foreign sold freely; the supplies short, and prices generally advanced 8s. to 10s. per cwt. In the bacon market there was little or no change, the demand being for the best Waterford meat; at the close of the week Cork and Limerick meat was offered 1s. lower.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, September 27.—Our market is more active, with a tendency to higher figures, especially for fine samples, which find a ready sale, buyers now beginning to feel more convinced of the shortness of the crop, as the result of picking has placed this fact beyond all doubt. Continental accounts report no change, and the exports to London have not been sufficiently large yet to enable prices to become settled. American advices to the 15th inst. report a dull market. Picking is now nearly completed, and the quality turns out fully equal to what was formerly expected. New Mid and East Kent, 6l. 10s., 6l. 10s., to 7l. 10s.; New Wealds, 4l. 10s., 5l. 5s., to 6l. 15s.; New Sussex, 4l. 5s., 5l., to 5l. 6s.; New Farnham, 5l. 12s., 6l. 10s., to 7l. 10s.; New Country, 5l., 6l., to 7l. 7s.; Yearlings, 2l. 5l. 10s., to 3l. 10s. The import of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 73 bales from Antwerp, 8 Ghent, 87 Hamburg, 25 Königsberg, 872 Odessa, 73 Ostend, and 14 bales from Rotterdam.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, Sept. 27.—These markets are fairly supplied with potatoes. The business is restricted, at late rates. The import into London last week consisted of 137 barrels, 63 sacks Dunkirk, 1,443 bags Antwerp, 6 bags Hamburg, 2 baskets 6 hampers Rotterdam, 5 sacks Jersey, and 20 sacks from Dieppe. English Shaws, 60s. to 70s. per ton; English Regents, 70s. to 95s. per ton; French, 60s. to 65s. per ton.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 27.—There was little English cloverseed offering, and were without any quotable variation. White samples were very dear and scarce. Trefoil was unaltered in value, with few sales. New white mustards were nearly all placed, at about 18s. per bushel. Winter tares were more abundant, and the extreme quotations of last week not obtainable to-day; but warranted qualities bring still higher prices—to our quotations. Canaryseed was firm. One cargo of foreign has come in, and is offered at moderate prices. New English was held higher.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 27.—The demand for long wools has become rather more active, and choice parcels have commanded rather more money; otherwise very little change has taken place in the position of the market. The satisfactory conclusion of the colonial wool sales is regarded as an evidence of continued firmness in the trade generally.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 27.—For linseed and rape oils the demand has been quiet, at depressed quotations. Coconut oil has been inactive, and there has not been much inquiry for olive. Palm has been steady. Petroleum and turpentine have sold slowly.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 27.—The market is steady, and prices are higher. Y.O. on the spot, 47s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow, 47s. net cash.

COAL, Monday, Sept. 27.—Trade without alteration from last day. Belmont New Wallsend, 4s. 6d.; Framwellgate, 17s. 6d.; Hetton, 18s. 6d.; Hetton South, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons, 17s. 3d.; Hetton Braddys, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Russell, 17s. 6d.; Haswell, 19s. 6d.; Hartlepool, original, 19s. 6d.; ditto, 18s. 6d.; Hawthorn, 18s. 6d.; Kelloe, 18s. 3d.; Lambton, 19s.; Eden Main, 17s. 6d.; Holywell Main, 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. Ships fresh arrived, 63; ships left from last day, 9; ships at sea, 20.

Advertisements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—New and Popular Entertainments.—Daily at 8 and 9, Professor PEPPER'S new and profusely illustrated Lecture on the TENSTONSTELLING, or International Exhibition of Amsterdam.—Daily at 4 and 5, Messrs. HENRY and WALTER WARDROP'S NEW MUSICAL and METAPHYSICAL ENTERTAINMENT entitled, "Peculiar People of the Period; or, Sketches of Life in High, Low, and No Society."—Open, 12 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission to the whole, 1s.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING, held at 18, SOUTH-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY, September 28, 1869. The following were the successful candidates:—
1,414. Hillman, John
1,335. Lloyd, John
1,157. Lewis, Albert
1,061. Gibbs, Elizabeth H.
1,060. Jones, Mary
1,037. Searle, Henry
1,001. Richardson, Arthur F.
873. Bligh, John Edward
W. BLOCH, D.D., Chairman.
W. WELLS KILPIN } Hon. Secs.
I. VALE MUMMERY }

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The AUTUMNAL MEETINGS will be held in WOLVERHAMPTON, on MONDAY, the 18th October, and following days. Members and Delegates attending these Meetings, and requiring accommodation, are requested to apply to the General Secretaries, the Rev. Dr. G. Smith and the Rev. R. Ashton, not later than the 7th October.

18, South-street, Finsbury-place, E.C.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE

HOTEL, 27, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Beds from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

GOVERNESS WANTED (resident) at

Christmas, in a Gentleman's family at Edgbaston. Must be thoroughly proficient in Music, Drawing, French, and German, in addition to a sound English education. Competent to take advanced pupils.—Apply, by letter, stating terms and references, to 89 Box, Post-office, Birmingham.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER is

OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in any part of the kingdom. Small salary will suffice, or would conduct a school. Rev. B. A., 5, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

JUNIOR CLERK, Good knowledge of book-

keeping indispensable, REQUIRED by the LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY. Small salary at commencement. Security will have to be given for 100l. Apply by letter only, in applicant's own handwriting, to John L. Balfour, Secretary, Alhambra Chambers, 49, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO DRAPERS and OTHERS.—WANTED,

by a Christian YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-four, a SITUATION where the work is light, as CASHIER or otherwise. Has had considerable experience in the General Drapery. Not so much an object as a suitable situation. Good references. Apply, stating particulars, to Beta, Post-office, Chesham, Bucks.

INSTRUCTION in NATURAL SCIENCE.

ALFRED W. BENNETT, M.A., B.Sc. (Lond), F.L.S. LECTURES to SCHOOLS and COLLEGES on GEOLOGY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, and BOTANY. References to Principals and Head Masters. Private instruction to Candidates for the London University's Scientific Examinations, and others.

Address, 3, Park Village East, London, N.W.

SOUTH PARADE SCHOOL, TENBY, SOUTH WALES.

Mr. HENRY GOWARD, M.A., LL.B., of the London University, and late Professor in Spring Hill College, Birmingham, will OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL in this beautiful and healthy Watering-place at MICHAELMAS. Prospectuses on application.

"I have known Mr. Goward intimately for seventeen years. The general excellence of his Christian character, his conscientious discharge of duty, his patience and great kindness, are certain to secure for him the affection and respect of his pupils and the confidence of their parents. Of his scholarship and his qualifications as a teacher, his University honours and the position which he has held for eleven years at Spring Hill College are a sufficient guarantee."

"R. W. DALE, M.A., Birmingham."

BLACKPOOL.—COLLEGE HOUSE

SCHOOL, QUEEN'S SQUARE.—This Establishment, on the West Coast, in one of the healthiest localities in England, combines the advantages of sea air and bathing, with superior intellectual and moral training and the comforts of home.

References:—Rev. Alex. Raleigh, D.D., London; Rev. James Spence, D.D., Lon on; Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., St. Leonard's; John Crossley, Esq., J.P., Halifax; Henry Lee, Esq., J.P., Manchester.

Prospectuses on application to JAMES CROMPTON, Principal.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES-

GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals, The Misses HOWARD. Resident Foreign Governesses.

THIRD TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 23.

Terms and references on application.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD,

LEICESTER.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONDUCTED BY THE MISSSES MIALI.

MASTERS—

French and Italian	Mons. C. C. Caillart.
German	Madlle. Hottinger.
Music and Singing	J. Saville Stone, Esq., Associate, Royal Academy
Drawing and Painting	Mr. J. Hoob.
Dancing and Calisthenics	Mr. C. Smart.
Chemistry	Dr. Albert J. Bernays,

Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

Arithmetic

Mr. J. Hepworth.

The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.

References to parents of pupils, and others, if required.

PROFESSOR TODHUNTER, of CHESHUNT COLLEGE, RECEIVES a small number of PUPILS, and makes it his endeavour to prepare them for the active duties of their future life.

The premises are new, and have been built for the purpose. Particulars and terms, which are inclusive, on application. —Holt House, Cheshunt, N.

STONEYGATE SCHOOL, near LEICESTER.

Mr. FRANKLIN RECEIVES PUPILS at his long-established School. His boys have the advantage of homelike arrangements and care. The teaching is quite of the first class. Several Pupils each year pass the University Local Examinations. Reference may be made to the Hon. Justice Mellor, and to numbers of other gentlemen whose sons have been educated by Mr. Franklin. Terms, Fifty and Sixty Guineas, according to age on entering.

HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, Thame,

near Oxford.—This School, from its establishment in 1840, has paid particular attention to those subjects required in Business. The Pupils (more than 2,000 from the above period) have excelled in "Good Writing," Arithmetic, French, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mercantile Correspondence. The best Penmanship and Drawing in the Exhibition of 1851, also the best Specimens of Book-keeping and Business Letters in the Crystal Palace during the Second Exhibition of 1862, were executed by Pupils in this School. Mr. MARSH is assisted by Six Resident Masters and Two Lady Teachers. Five Acres of private Cricket Ground.—Terms 20 Guineas; above Twelve years of age, 25 Guineas. Prospectus, with view of Premises, on application.

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

Chief Office:—37, Moorgate-street, London.

Branch Office:—69, Piccadilly, Manchester.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Bramsey, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster.
Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.
Thomas Lambert, Esq., Short-street, Lambeth.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.

Alfred T. Bowser, Esq., Cromwell House, Hackney.
Philip Crellin, jun., Esq., 11, Clement's-lane, E.C.
James Page, Esq., Nottingham.
J. Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., Finsbury-circus.
Edward Swift Stillwell, Esq., 25, Barbican.
John Carvell Williams, Esq., 2, Serjeants'-inn.

MODERATE RATES of Premiums—especially for young lives. BONUS have been declared in 1860, 1863, and 1866.

POLICIES made payable during lifetime.

INVALID and SECOND-CLASS LIVES insured on a new principle.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

THEOBALD BROTHERS, Public Accountants, Insurance Brokers (Fire, Life, Marine, Loans), and General Financial Agents, County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, and 78, Lombard-street.

HOOPING COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL

EMBOCCATION. The celebrated Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough without internal medicine. Sold by most respectable Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle. Wholesale Agent, Edwards, 33, Old Change (formerly of 67, St. Paul's), London.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA) (Limited). Established in Melbourne in 1864. Incorporated under an Act of the Colonial Legislature.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.
 Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, 16, Rutland-gate.
 Alexander M'Arthur, Esq. (Messrs. W. and A. M'Arthur),
 late Member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales.
 James Rae, Esq., Director of the English, Scottish, and
 Australian Chartered Bank.
 Adolphus William Young, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS.
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., Lombard-street, E.C.
 The Union Bank of Scotland and Branches.

The objects for which this Company is established are—
 1. To invest the moneys of the Company in advances on
 Freehold Estate in the Colony of Victoria.

2. To receive moneys on Deposit or Debenture on the
 security of the property of the Company, and to invest the
 moneys so received in advances on Freehold Estate only.

3. To act as Agents for investing Capital, negotiating Loans,
 collecting Rents, Debts, &c., for the management of the
 Estates of Absentees, Trustees, and others, and generally to
 conduct an Agency business connection with the Australian
 Colonies.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the
 Offices of the Company.

W. PATERSON MUIR, Manager.
 J. HARPER, Secretary.

17, King's Arms-yard, E.C.

LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.—LORD MONSON.

VICÉ-PRESIDENTS.

Andrew Lusk, Esq., Alderman, M.P.

Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., M.P.

Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Henry Richard, Esq., M.P.

Chairman of Directors—Samuel Rowles Pattison, Esq.

SHARES £10 in one sum, or 4s. Monthly, bearing Interest at
 5 per Cent., with Bonus on Completed Shares.

DEPOSITS received at 5 per Cent.

ADVANCES made promptly on Land and House Property,
 Churches, Schools, Literary Institutions, &c.

For Prospectuses, Show Cards, and Proposals for Agencies,
 apply to

JOHN LUCAS BALFOUR,
 Secretary.

OFFICES:—Albion Chambers, 40, Lombard-street, E.C.
SUBSCRIPTION DAY, MONDAY NEXT.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOUNDED ANNO DOMINI 1843.

Chairman, WILLIAM M'ARTHUR, Esq., M.P.
 Deputy-Chairman, JOHN CHURCHILL, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance.

Sum Assured	£4,213,881
Annual Income	£165,000
Total Policies issued	19,000
The Reserved Fund exceeds	£280,000
Bonuses Distributed	£181,810 3s. 10d.

A detailed report of the Assets and Liabilities of the
 Society, showing its safety as a means for family provision,
 can be had on application.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES, Un-
forfeitable, Unconditional, and Unchallengeable, issued
by the PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY (established
1843), 61, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.; branch office, 7, King-
street, St. James's.

The Directors of this Company, in deference to an objection
 not unfrequently urged by persons invited to assure, that the
 ordinary mode of life assurance is in their opinion defective
 or uncertain, by reason of the operation of the customary
 conditions, have resolved to promulgate the present tables,
 and to issue assurances under them which shall be absolutely
 unforfeitable, unconditional, and unchallengeable.

For the reason referred to, many persons hesitate or decline
 to assure on the ground that, in the event of inability or unwill-
 ingness to continue payment of their premiums, the assurance
 will become forfeited. To this class of the public the system
 now introduced will especially commend itself, being entirely
 free from all conditions of forfeiture on account of non-pay-
 ment of premium, or from any other cause whatever; while
 at the same time it absolutely guarantees at death, even
 when a default is made in payment of the premium, a fixed
 sum in respect of every premium paid, bearing the same pro-
 portion to the total amount assured as the number of pre-
 miums actually paid may bear to the whole number originally
 contracted to be paid.

Besides this important advantage, every policy will as freely
 state what sum can at any time be withdrawn on the discon-
 tinuance of the assurance.

The assured will thus always have the option of retaining
 either an ascertained fixed sum payable at death, or, in case
 of need, of withdrawing a certain amount, according to the
 duration of the policy, such amounts being set forth on every
 policy, and rendering unnecessary any future reference to the
 Company on these points, as is the case with ordinary as-
 surances.

Creditors assuring the lives of debtors will appreciate this
 feature as one greatly protective of their interests, and it will
 likewise commend itself to bankers, capitalists, and others
 who are in the habit of making advances collaterally secured
 by life policies, as they can at any time learn, by mere inspec-
 tion, the exact value, either immediate or reversionary, of a
 policy of this description.

Every policy issued on this plan will be without any condi-
 tions as to voyaging, foreign residence, or other usual limita-
 tions. By this freedom from restrictions of all kinds, the
 objections before referred to will be entirely removed, and the
 policies will become at once positively valuable as actual
 securities.

In addition to the foregoing statement of advantages, the
 number of premiums is strictly defined. The longest term
 provided for is 25 years, and the shortest five years, as shown
 by the tables. Thus bankers, creditors, and others holding
 policies of this class as security, may always know the utmost
 amount they may be called upon to advance, so as to maintain
 the full benefit of the assurance—a matter of great importance
 where policies are held as collateral security.

It is only necessary to add that, as a consequence of the
 offices under these tables being unforfeitable and uncon-
 ditional, they will also be unchallengeable on any ground
 whatever. They may, therefore, be aptly termed Absolute
 Security Policies.

The Prudential Assurance Company possesses an income of
 £220,000 a year, its position is unquestionable, and it obtains
 the largest amount of new business of any office in the
 kingdom.

Special Agents Wanted.

HENRY HARBEN, Secretary.

LONDON and SUBURBAN MUTUAL BUILDING-SOCIETY.

Enrolled in 1855, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

SHARES, £25 each, may be paid in one sum, or by Monthly
Subscription of 5s. per share.

INVESTING MEMBERS receive 5 per cent. Interest, and
Share of Surplus Profits.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE without premium
for any term of years.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Secretary.
 Offices:—107A, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

M. R. COOKE BAINES,

SURVEYOR AND COMPENSATION VALUER.

104, Cheapside, E.C.

Every information supplied as to the various Metropolitan

improvements.

Claims against Railway and other Public Companies prepared and

arranged.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY VALUED FOR
PROBATE, &c.

Money obtained on Freehold or Leasehold Securities.

DIVIDENDS

10 to 20 PER CENT. ON OUTLAY

For Safe and Profitable Investments.

Read **SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR** (post free).

The September Number now ready.

It contains all the Best-paying and Safest Stock and Share

Investments.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES,
 Will find the above Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable guide.

Messrs. Sharp and Co. Stock and Share Brokers,
 83, Poultry, London (Established 1852).

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

USE ONLY THE

GLENFIELD

STARCH.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.

GENUINE FLOUR.

Super Whites (for pastry) 9s. per bushel.
 Best Households (for bread making) 8s. ..

Orders sent within Four Miles Carriage Free.

S. HIBBERDINE, 169, TOTTENHAM

COURT-ROAD.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"

Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.

Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Beware of Imitations,

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and

labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by

all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

Excellent Beef Tea, for 2½d. a Pint.

ASK for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

of MEAT. Only sort warranted genuine by the In-

ventor, Baron Liebig, whose signature is on every genuine jar.

Supplied to the British, Prussian, French, Russian, Dutch,

and other Governments.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PURE PICKLES,

Sauces, Jams, and Table Delicacies

of the highest quality, manufactured by

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Proprietors of Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Paste,

and other Condiments.

Are sold retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale at the

Manufactory,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865

The celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin

Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very

wholesome.

Sold in bottles 2s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in Lon-

don; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or

wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kin-

ahan's LL Whisky."

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT

Invigorates the

System, fortifies the Constitution, braces the Nerves,

and prevents cold. A daily bath prepared with this Salt is

the surest way of eradicating Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,

Lumbago, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Weakness of the Joints,

Impure Blood, Indigestion, Nervous and Skin Disorders, &c.

Sold in bags and boxes by all Chemists. Beware of imita-

tions.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT brings Nature's

grand remedies within the reach of all. For maintain-

ing Children in health, a daily bath with this preparation is

indispensable. No nursery should be without it. When

purchasing, particularly see that each bears our trade mark,

a bag on which are the words, "Tidman's Sea Salt." Tidman

and Son, 10, Wormwood-street, London, E.C.

LOSS OF APPETITE Speedily Prevented by

the FAMED TONIC BITTERS (Waters' Quinine Wine),

unsurpassed for strengthening the digestive organs. Sold by

Grocers, Oilmen, Confectioners, &c., at 80s. per dozen.

WATERS and WILLIAMS, the Original Makers, Worcester

House, 35, Eastcheap, E.C.

Filmer's Easy Chairs, Couches, and Sofas.

THE BEST MADE.

300 different shapes constantly on view for selection and im-
 mediate delivery. Easy Chairs made to any shape on
 approval.

FILMER AND SON,
 UPHOLSTERERS.

31 and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.;
 Factory, 34 and 35, Charles-street.

An Illustrated Catalogue post free.

BROWN and GREEN'S KITCHEN

RANGES, with Close or Open Fire, Roast in Front,

and are unsurpassed for economy, cleanliness, general con-
 venience, heating baths, and the prevention of smoky chim-

neys. Prize Medals—London, Dublin, and Paris.

London, 72, Bishopsgate-street Within.

HORNIMAN'S TEA

is selected *only from the spring gathering,*

and imported free from 'facing' powder; tea

distinctively *strong and delicious in flavour*

is thus obtained. Genuine packets are

signed *W. & J. Horniman & Co. LONDON.*

Prices, 2s. 8d.—3s.—3s. 4d. & 3s. 8d. per lb.

2,538 AGENTS ARE APPOINTED—CHEMISTS,
&c., in the COUNTRY—CONFEC-
TIONERS in LONDON.

FRAGRANT SOAP.

Field's "United Service" Soap Tablets, 4d. and 6d. each,
 Lasting fragrance guaranteed; order of your chemist, grocer,
 oilman, and see that J. C. and J. FIELD is on each tablet.

Wholesale—UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.E.

FIELD'S PURE "SPERMACETI" SOAP.

4d. and 1s. per tablet, most delicately perfumed. This beau-
 tiful article is a combination of the purest Soap with Sperma-

ceti, the soothing and emollient action of which is well-known
 and it is especially recommended for children and invalids.

See name on each tablet and label.

Wholesale—36, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.E.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The

HEAD is the great director of our lives. If the brain

becomes suffused with blood, or congested, thought becomes

painful, headache is produced, the functions of the stomach

are disturbed, and the whole system disorganised. The chief

cause of insanity and melancholy is found in the action of the

brain and the stomach on each other. In all such complaints

at once adopt KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. Being puri-

fiers of the whole system, all affections of the head are speedily

cured by them.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines,
 at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

A GENTLE APERIENT AND POWERFUL TONIC.

Sold Everywhere, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION.

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions,
 especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

PAINLESS and PRACTICAL DENTISTRY.

—By Mr. B. L. MOSELY, the Dentist by special ap-

pointment, 312, Regent-street, exactly opposite the Royal

Polytechnic. Established 1820. This, the only perfected

system of painless dentistry, originated and invented by Mr.

B. L. Moseley, is recommended by the hospitals and adopted

by the profession as one of the greatest improvements of the

age for the alleviation of pain and restoration of the natural

functions, can solely be obtained in such perfected success

(the result of forty years' practical experience) at his only

residence, 312, Regent-street. The superlative excellence of

this system is perfect immunity from pain, no operations,

stumps and decayed teeth rendered useful, loose teeth and

tender gums protected. Qualities:—These teeth never change

colour or decay, in fit unerring, ease and comfort unsurpassed,

detection impossible, the facial anatomy faithfully studied,

and youthful appearance restored: mastication and articula-

tion guaranteed.—The "Times," of March 6th, says:—"So

good an imitation becomes the next best thing to the origi-

nal." Teeth, from 5s.; sets, 5 to 30 guineas. Consultation

free.—Only address, 312, Regent-street, exactly facing the

Royal Polytechnic.

CROSBY'S

BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills, are too often invoked to

give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases.

Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary

relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

AT
DEANE'S

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH PRICED FURNISHING LIST, GRATIS AND POST FREE.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
 DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
 DEANE'S—Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets.
 DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Tin Dish Covers in sets, from 18s.
 DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns.
 DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loyall's and other improvements.
 DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
 DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
 DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 50s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.
 DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in modern and approved patterns.
 DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
 DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitchen Ranges, &c.
 DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns, French and English.
 DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
 DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.
 DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
 DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on the premises, of the best material.

A Discount of 5 per cent. for Cash Payments of £2 and upwards.

DEANE & CO. (46, King William Street), LONDON BRIDGE.

SCHOOL FITTINGS.—Messrs. BANKS and CO.'S PATENT. Revised Illustrated Price Sheet of every article required in a well-furnished School sent for three stamps.

Parsonage Works, Albert-street, Manchester.

NEW CHAPELS and RESTORATIONS.

Ministers, Deacons, and others are invited to inspect TRELOAR'S DEVOTIONAL MAT, or KNEELING CUSHION, which completely supercedes the old church hassock, with its attendant dust, dirt, and inconvenience.

Manufactory, 67, Ludgate-hill.

CHURCH HASSOCKS SUPERSEDED by TRELOAR'S DEVOTIONAL MAT, or KNEELING CUSHION, combining advantages which must lead to its universal adoption.

Manufactory, 67, Ludgate-hill.

TRELOAR'S MOREEN and NEW RUG CUSHIONS.

For prices and estimates, apply at the Manufactory, 67, Ludgate-hill.

LADIES and VISITORS to LONDON

Should pay a Visit of Inspection to the

SHOW-ROOMS of JAMES SPENCE & CO.,

76, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Who are now offering their new and useful

STOCK OF NOVELTIES FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,

At such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Following are a few specialties:—Fancy Silks, with satin stripes, all colours, from 31s. 6d. for 12 yards. Good wearing Black Glace Silks, from 35s. 6d. for 12 yards (patterns post free). Their Guinea Silk Jacket is unequalled; also Fancy Dresses, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Parasols, Ties, &c., equally cheap.

FAMILY LINENS, FAMILY AND COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.

JAMES SPENCE AND CO.,

76, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

PATENT KID GLOVES!

WHEELER AND CO.'S OWN MAKE.

Celebrated for perfection of fit, finish, strength, and durability.

Gentlemen's, 4s. 8d.; Ladies', delicately perfumed, 4s. 4d.

Ladies' Paris Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 2s.

A beautiful assortment of Glove-boxes suitable for presents.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Russian Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d. or pair.

All Gloves Post free.

WHEELER AND CO., 210, REGENT-STREET, W.;

10 and 17, POULTRY, and Corner of LOMBARD-STREET, City, London.

Established for upwards of Half a Century.

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and

manufactured by CHARLES H. VINCENT, Optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a Telescope well adapted for Tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent Microscope of great power and first class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of a post-office order or stamps to the amount of 3s. 10d.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON

2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

CORN and BUNIONS.—A gentleman,

many years tormented with Corns, will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their complete removal in a short period, without pain or any inconvenience.—Forward address, on a stamped envelope, to F. Kingston, Esq., Church-street, Ware, Herts.

TEETH.—MR. WEBB (late with Mr. A.

Eskell, Surgeon-Dentist, of 8, Grosvenor-street) constructs ARTIFICIAL TEETH on the only patented improvements in existence which give a pleasing expression to the mouth, ensure the greatest comfort in eating and speaking, and a natural appearance which positively defies detection. For tender gums, and where loose or sensitive teeth are intended to remain, this painless system will recommend itself when all others fail. Success guaranteed in every case. Inspection of specimens invited. Terms strictly moderate, and fully stated in his treatise, "Dental Mechanics and Surgery," which also explains his painless and inimitable system, free by post, or on application to Mr. Webb, 27, New Bond-street. Consultation free.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin.

New (Fourth) Edition, cloth, price 2s. 6d.

ERUPTIONS, their REAL NATURE and RATIONAL TREATMENT; with Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other reputed Specifics. London: T. Robinson, 237, Gray's Inn-road.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

COAL.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and

COMPANY.—Best Coals only.—Cash, 25s. G. J. C. and Co. sell no other than the best Wall's-end Coals, which they import direct from the pits, both by sea and rail. For domestic purposes, these coals are the cleanest, the most durable, and the cheapest in the end, whether for the dining room, for the drawing room, or for the kitchen. Vendors to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill: Eaton Wharf, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Sunderland Wharf, Peckham; Durham Wharf, Wandsworth (Office, 108, High-street); also at Brighton at local prices.

CAUTION.—G. J. C. and Co., employ no Agents elsewhere, entitled to use their name.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S Hetton or Lambton

Wall's-end, by screw steamers and railway, 21s.; Hartlepool, 21s.; Scott Wigan, 21s.; best Silketons, 21s.; new Silketons, 21s.; Clay cross, 21s. and 18s.; Primrose, 20s.; Barnsley, 19s.; best Derby, 19s.; Kitchen, 17s.; Cobbles, 16s. 6d.; Hartley, 15s.; Nuts, 15s.; Tansfield Moor, 20s.; small, 15s. Coke, 15s. per 12 sacks. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depots: Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

HUDSON'S EXTRACT OF SOAP

is the best Preparation that can be used for all Washing and Cleaning Purposes. It has wonderful detergent powers. It saves TIME, LABOUR, FUEL, and MONEY, and LATHERS FREELY in the water, which it makes so SOFT that the dirt is easily removed, and the clothes come out of the wash a beautiful colour, and not injured as they were by the hard rubbing of the old system of washing.

Sold in 1d. and 1d. packets, and 1lb. and 1lb. ditto.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER

TRUS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curliog, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 12s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

YATES AND ALEXANDER, PRINTERS

7, Symond's-Inn, and Church-passage, Chancery-lane.

Tenth Edition, demy 8vo, cloth, extra gilt, carriage free, 10s. 6d.

HINTS on FARMING: A Book of

Reference, Suggestions, and Statistics on all matters connected with Farming. Dedicated, with special permission, to His Grace the Duke and Earl of Sutherland, K.G. By DUNCAN GEORGE FORBES MACDONALD, C.E.

"A very truthful, interesting, and comprehensive view of agriculture and its requirements."—Alderman Mechi.

"The work is one which will recommend itself to every one connected with farming from its own intrinsic merits."—Field.

"A work which has done good service in stimulating the tenant farmer to improve his condition by obtaining a more abundant increase from the land."—Observer.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

Tenth Edition, demy 8vo, cloth, extra gilt, carriage free, 10s. 6d.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT. How to

Profitably Manage an Estate. By D. G. F. MACDONALD. Patronised by her Majesty the Queen.

"Plain and practically written, full of common sense and hard hitting facts."—Cambridgehire Press.

"Mr. Macdonald is evidently an agriculturalist of great experience, and a thoroughly scientific man of great intellectual powers."—Magnet.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

Just published, 350 pp. crown 8vo, illustrated, cloth, 2s. 6d.

or cloth extra gilt, 3s. 6d.

GEMS from the CORAL ISLANDS; or,

Incidents in Savage and Christian Life in the South Sea Islands. By Rev. W. GILL, of the London Missionary Society.

"Admirably written. Is attractive in appearance and in illustrations."—Presbyterian Witness.

"Written in an impartial and Christian spirit, and with a lively and graphic pen."—Record.

"We can honestly recommend this volume to Sunday-school teachers."—Nonconformist.

"We trust it will find its way into every house in which the missionary cause is an object of permanent regard."—Evangelical Magazine.

"One of the most interesting records of missionary labour ever issued from the press."—Freeman.

S. W. Partridge and Co., 9, Paternoster-row; Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

Just published, large crown 8vo, cloth, price 6s., post free.

MEMORIALS of BAPTIST MISSION-

ARIES in JAMAICA; including Sketch of the Labours of the Moravians, Wesleyans, and early American Teachers in Jamaica, Hayti, and Trinidad, and an account of the Presbyterian and London Missionary Society's Missions. By JOHN CLARKE, Corresponding Member of the Ethnological Society, and late Missionary in Western Africa.

"We were prepared to give a hearty welcome to these 'Memorials' when they were first announced, and now that we have read them, and are acquainted with their merits, we cordially recommend them to the perusal of our readers."—Baptist Magazine.

"Full of interest, and gives information of the labours and characters of men who deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance."—Freeman.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

Just Published, price sixpence.

CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT and

its EPISCOPAL PATRONS. By a CLERGYMAN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

Price Twopence each.

PRAYER; an Address for the Times,

delivered at the Devotional Service conducted in connection with the Annual Meetings of the Bristol Association of Baptist Churches, held in Bath. By Rev. EVAN DAVIES, of Paulton, Bristol.

UNSCRIPTURAL TEACHING, and ill-

adapted Methods of Instruction. Considered in connection with Religious Instruction. A paper read at the Whit-Monday Conference of the North-East London Auxiliary Sunday-school Union. By Mr. JOSHUA FORSAITH.

SPEECH of DR. LANDELS, delivered

at the Annual Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, April 29, 1869.

REV. DR. BROCK'S INAUGURAL

ADDRESS at the Annual Session of the Baptist Union, April, 1869.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP; its Law and

its Method. A paper read at the Annual Session of the Baptist Union. By Rev. CLEMENT BAILLACHE, of Islington.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

Now ready, price 6d.

THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE for

OCTOBER, 1869.

CONTENTS.—Dr. Edmund Calamy, and his Life Associations—Quaker Annals—Jamaica. Thirty Years Ago—The Native Language of Jesus Christ—Wild Flowers—The Life Everlasting—The Church in the Forest—Texts and Thoughts—The Eloquence of our Fathers—Reviews—Intelligence—Correspondence—Missionary Herald—Chronicle of the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission.

In order to insure early and punctual delivery of the BAPTIST MAGAZINE, send Postage Stamps or Post-office Order for 6s. 6d. to Yates and Alexander, and it will be forwarded monthly, post free, for the year.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

Price 6d., post free, 7d.

THE COURT SUBURB MAGAZINE

for SEPTEMBER, 1869.

CONTAINS—The History of a Woman's Heart. By the Author of "Anne Sherwood," with an illustration—Love. By Jennie Anderson—Suburban Strolls—September. By John Clifford—A Studio Garden. By E. A.—Recollections of Barrack Life in Ireland. By an Officer's Wife—"Wearied with the March of Life"—Ladies' Costume—Summers Long Ago. By Edward Capern—On Sorrento, Especially its Climate—The Weary Lot. By G. W.—Stranger than Fiction.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

SERMONS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,

REPORTS, CIRCULARS, and all General Printing.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

AUTHORS ADVISED WITH AS TO

Cost of Printing and Publishing, and the Cheapest Mode of bringing out MSS.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-Inn, Chancery-lane.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

COMMENCEMENT of a New Volume of the SUNDAY MAGAZINE. Sevenpence Monthly. Illustrated. Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D. Strahan and Co., Publishers, 55, Ludgate-hill.

FIVE Yearly Issues of the SUNDAY MAGAZINE being before the public, it is not now necessary to define either its aim or its working. Enough to say that what it has been it will continue to be, with this addition, that it will avail itself of all the improvements which experience has shown to be desirable, so as to help its readers more and more to make the first day of the week a preparation for the rest, and to show themselves the better Christians all the week in consequence of their employment of Sunday.

Strahan and Co., Publishers, 55, Ludgate-hill.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

THE following important Serial Works are all begun in the October part (the first of the New Volume), and will be continued throughout the twelve months:

I. **SUNDAYS on the CONTINENT.** By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., Editor.

II. **EPISODES in an OBSCURE LIFE.** Being Experiences in the Tower Hamlets. By A. CURATE.

III. **ST. PAUL'S COMPANIONS.** By JOHN S. HOWSON, D.D., Dean of Chester.

IV. **OUR LORD'S MIRACLES.** By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D.

V. **THE PORTRAIT of CHARITY, as PRESENTED by ST. PAUL.** By WILLIAM HANNA, D.D., Author of "The Life of Thomas Chalmers."

VI. **UPWARD GLANCES.** Recent Revelations of Astronomy. By the Rev. CHARLES PRITCHARD, late President of the Royal Astronomical Society.

VII. **HOW to STUDY the OLD TESTAMENT.** By Professor LINDSAY-ALEXANDER, D.D.

VIII. **THE STRUGGLE in FERRARA.** A Story of the Reformation in Italy. By WILLIAM GILBERT, Author of "De Profundis," &c.

Strahan and Co., Publishers, 55, Ludgate-hill.

"O day most calm, most bright,
The week were dark but for thy light:
Thy torch doth show the way."—HERBERT.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D. Sevenpence Monthly. Illustrated. CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER PART.

(The first of the new volume.)

1. **EPISODES in an OBSCURE LIFE:** Being Experiences in the Tower Hamlets. By A. CURATE. I.—IV.

2. **SOME HARVEST THOUGHTS.** By the Rev. J. OSWALD DYER.

3. **THE MOTHER'S KNEE and the RAINBOW.** By the Rev. JOHN MONKELL, LL.D.

4. **SUNDAYS on the CONTINENT.** By the Editor.

5. **A BIRD of JOY.** By the Rev. HENRY DOWTON.

6. **THE MIRACLES of our LORD.** By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D. I. Turning the Water into Wine.

7. **THE COMPANIONS of ST. PAUL.** By JOHN S. HOWSON, D.D., Dean of Chester. I. Barnabas.

8. **UPWARD GLANCES.** By Rev. C. PRITCHARD, late President of the Royal Astronomical Society. No. I.

9. **IMMORTALITY BROUGHT to LIGHT.** By A. L. WARRING.

10. **THE STRUGGLE in FERRARA.** By WM. GILBERT, Author of "De Profundis." I, II.

11. **HOW to STUDY the OLD TESTAMENT:** The Departure from Egypt. By W. LINDSAY-ALEXANDER, D.D.

12. **THE PORTRAIT of CHARITY.** As presented by St. Paul. By WILLIAM HANNA, D.D.

13. **QUESTIONS which are ALWAYS TURNING UP.** By the Rev. Professor MILLIGAN. I. "The Spirit of Religious Faction."

Strahan and Co., Publishers, 55, Ludgate-hill.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE is Profusely

Illustrated with Woodcuts, from Designs by—
Pinwell, Walker,
Houghton, Thomson,
Mahoney, Hughes,
Small, Wolf,
Brewinall, Dalziel,
Fraser, and others.

Strahan and Co., Publishers, 55, Ludgate-hill; and all Book-sellers.

Half-a-Crown, Monthly,

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW:

Theological, Literary, and Social.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER.

1. **Catholicity.** By Professor BOADLEY.

2. **The Moral of the Albert Insurance Company.** By the Rev. William Webster.

3. **Archbishop Cranmer's Theology.** By the Rev. John Hunt.

4. **Theocritus.** By the Rev. James Davies.

5. **The Battle of the Philippians—Physical and Metaphysical.** By Alfred Barry, D.D.

6. **The Bab and Babelism—Part II.** By the Rev. R. K. Arbuthnot.

7. **True Conservatism—What it is.** By Professor Edward Dowden.

8. **Notice of Books.**

Strahan and Co., Publishers, 55, Ludgate-hill.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF "WORDS OF

COMFORT."

Just published, Sixth Edition, Fifteenth Thousand, cloth extra, 2s. 6d.

WORDS of COMFORT for PARENTS

REMOVED of LITTLE CHILDREN. Edited by WILLIAM LOGAN. With an Introductory Historical Sketch on Infant Salvation, by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Glasgow.

London: James Nichol and Co., and all Book-sellers.

MONOGRAMS — The STATIONERY

COMPANY'S CATALOGUE and SPECIMENS of MONOGRAMS and cheap STATIONERY, post free.

British and Foreign Stationery Company, 8, 10, and 12, Garrick-street, Covent-garden, London.

DR. PARKER'S SERMONS.

Every Thursday, Price One Penny.

The City Temple: a Record of

Worship, Meditation, and Enterprise, conducted by JOSEPH PARKER, D.D., at the Foultry Chapel, London.

No. I. is NOW READY; No. II., ON THURSDAY MORNING.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 6s., for OCTOBER,

The British Quarterly Review.

THE HUNDREDTH NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

- I. National Education in Ireland.
- II. Crabb Robinson's Diary.
- III. Nottingham.
- IV. Pre-Historic England.
- V. The Works of Tourgoueff.
- VI. Thornton on Labour.
- VII. Scepticism in Ecclesia.
- VIII. The Later Life of De Foe.
- IX. The Hundredth Number of the "British Quarterly."
- X. Contemporary Literature.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

The Early Years of Alexander

SMITH, POET and ESSAYIST: a Study for Young Men. Chiefly Reminiscences of Ten Years' Companionship. By the Rev. T. BRIERLEY.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

This day is published,

The Early Years of Christianity.

By E. DE PRASSE, D.D. A Sequel to "Jesus Christ: His Times, Life, and Work."

In 8vo, price 12s., cloth.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

This day is published,

Vestina's Martyrdom: a Story

of the Catacombs. By EMMA RAYMOND FITMAN.

In crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

This day is published,

Credo.

CONTENTS.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Supernatural Book. | Supernatural Life. |
| Supernatural Beings. | Supernatural Destiny. |

In crown 8vo, 2s., cloth.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

This day is published,

Tales of Old Ocean. By Lieut.

C. B. LOW. With Illustrations.

In fcap. 8vo, cloth elegant, price 5s.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Just published,

Old Merry's Travels on the

CONTINENT. Profusely Illustrated.

In fcap. 8vo, price 2s. 6d., cloth.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Just published,

Reconciled; or, the Story of

Hawthorn Hall. By EDWIN HODDER, Author of "Tossed on the Waves," "Junior Clerk," &c., &c.

Illustrated square 16mo, price 2s. 6d., cloth.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

Just published,

The Franconia Stories—Stuy-

vesant—Agnes—Caroline. By JACOB ANSBERT.

In One Volume, fcap. 8vo, price 2s. 6d., cloth.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

NEW VOLUME OF THE SHILLING

PRESENTATION SERIES.

Around the Cross. By Nehe-

MIAN ADAMS, D.D.

[This day.]

Also, in the same Series,

AFFLICTION; or, the Refiner Watching the Crucible. By Rev. CHARLES STANFORD, Author of "Omnia Veritas."

THE DYING SAVIOUR and the GIPSY GIRL. By MARIE SMITH.

THE SECRET DISCIPLE ENCOURAGED to AVOW his MASTER. By the late J. WATSON, of Easington.

MEDITATIONS on the LORD'S SUPPER. By NEHEMIAN ADAMS, D.D.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOUL'S LIFE: its Commencement, Progress, and Maturity. By the Rev. EDWARD GARRETT, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Sarbiton, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. boards.

ROME UNDER THE PAPACY. By Rev. G. TREVOR, M.A., Canon of York, Author of "India," &c. 8vo. 8s. boards.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of EMINENT CHRISTIANS. Fifth Series. 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. extra boards.

HYMNS on VARIOUS PASSAGES of SCRIPTURE. By THOMAS KELLY. A New Edition. 24mo. 2s. 6d. boards.

THE ANNALS of the POOR. By the Rev. LEIGH RICHMOND, M.A. A New Edition, containing the Additional Letters of the Dairyman's Daughter. Engravings. 24mo. 1s. boards.

GEORGE BURLEY: his History, Experiences, and Observations. By G. E. SARGENT, Author of "The Story of a Pocket Bible," &c. Engravings. Imperial 16mo. 4s. 6d. boards, gilt edges.

FRIENDLY WORDS with FELLOW-PILGRIMS. By JAMES WILLIAM KIMBALL, of Boston, United States. 24mo. 1s. 6d. boards.

BLANCHE GAMOND: a Heroine of the Faith. With a Preface by Dr. MARIE D'AUBIGNÉ. Engravings. Royal 16mo. 1s. cloth boards.

QUALITY FOGG'S OLD LEDGER. By Mrs. FROMMER, Author of "Ludovic," &c. Engravings. Royal 16mo. 1s. 6d. boards.

BERTIE'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT; or, Patience Rewarded. Engravings. Small Royal. 1s. 6d. boards; 2s. extra boards.

DIVINE and MORAL SONGS. By ISAAC WATTS, D.D. New Edition, in small 4to, with four beautiful Coloured Pictures and Wood Engravings. 2s. in fancy cloth boards.

PICTURE CARDS.

THE HEROES and MARTYRS of the BRITISH REFORMATION. Twelve Coloured Cards, with Descriptive Letterpress. 1s. per packet.

The Religious Tract Society, 55, Paternoster-row, and 161, Piccadilly. Sold by all booksellers.

Price 1s., Monthly, Illustrated.

THE SUNDAY LIBRARY for OCTOBER.

ALFRED the GREAT. Part I. By THOMAS HUGHES, M.P., Author of "Tom Brown's School Days." To be completed in THREE MONTHLY PARTS. Macmillan and Co., London.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. No. 120.

For OCTOBER. Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

1. Professor Seeley on "Roman Imperialism."
2. "A Brave Lady," by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Chapters V I.—IX.
3. Mr. R. H. Hutton's "St. Paul."
4. "Our Friends in the Village."
5. The Rev. J. R. Green's "Abbot and Town."
6. "Lines." By ALICE HORTON.
7. "Estelle Russell." Chapters XXXV.—XXXVII.
8. The Rev. Charles Kingsley on "Women and Politics."
9. Mr. B. Brodgen's "The Corporation of London and their Records."
10. Mr. W. H. Pollock's "Below the Heights."

Macmillan and Co., London.

Just Published, Crown 8vo, price 5s.,

TIMELY WORDS: being Fifteen Sermons,

by J. JACKSON GOADBY.

"No common-place productions."—The Homilist.
"Eminently readable."—The English Independent.
"Contains many noble thoughts, expressed with directness and force."—The Baptist Analyst.

"Can scarcely under any circumstances be untimely."—The Baptist Magazine.

"Thoroughly good, practical sermons."—The Literary World.

"Discourses marked by an ability, a culture, a sincerity, a masculine directness, which raise them far above the ordinary level of pulpit compositions."—The Nonconformist.

"There is a manliness about the volume and directness which win our admiration and commend Mr. Goadby's teachings to our heart."—The Freeman.

"Clear, graphic, and forcible."—The Baptist Messenger.

The author has made arrangements with Messrs. Winks and Son, of Leicester, to supply ministers and delegates attending the Baptist Union meeting, with copies at subscription price, 4s.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all Booksellers.

Publishing Monthly, price Twopence.

TENDER HERBS; or, Lessons for the

Lambs. By GEO. WM. CORDELL.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The Right Way. | 3. Striplings and Giants. |
| 2. The Broken Vase. | 4. Thistle Gardens. |

[Ready Nov. 1st.]

London: W. Kent and Co. Manchester: Tubbs and Brook.

A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.—

JENNER and KNEWSTUB's newly-invented Patent A B C and 1, 2, 3, Despatch Boxes. "General convenience, ready access to papers, and methodical arrangement."—Post.
"This really valuable contrivance."—Punch. "Will meet especially the requirements of literary, legal, and official persons."—Star. "A boon to all lovers of order."—Illustrated London News. "An ingenious plan for the arrangement of correspondence."—Telegraph. "Every part has its own merit."—Athenaeum. "Entitles the inventors to the gratitude of all who keep their papers in order."—Times, Feb. 9. Price from 10s. 6d.

The ELGIN WRITING CASE, invented by Jenner and Knewstub, price from One Guinea in Morocco. "The invention is a most useful one. Some honour belongs to the inventors."—Times.

23, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI, at No. 18, Bonville-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGTON BURT, Wine-office court, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, September 29, 1869.